THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,563—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
10th Feb.	CHINA	8000		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th „	ARABIA	8000		
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd „	*ARCADIA	7000		
23rd „	PERSIA	8000		
30th „	MARMORA	10500		
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000		
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 425 or £s. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs.528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	6526	.....	11 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	1 „	13 „	29 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 „	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 „	13 „	...	30 „
City of Sparta	5412	27 „	...	Apl	...
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7310	12 „	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6526	19 Apl.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 „	19 „	8 June*	...
City of Lahore	6275	25 May	18 June	6 July*	...
City of Paris	9200	14 „	9 „	20 July†	...
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July*	...
City of York	7600	18 „	11 „	31 July*	...
City of Sparta	5415	27 „	21 „	10 Aug.	...
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	5200	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	20 „	13 „	3 Sept.	...
City of Glasgow	6526	29 „	22 „	12 „	...
New Twin Screw Steamer	8200	8 Aug.	31 „	20 „	...
City of Lahore	6275	21 „	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	...
City Calcutta	7630	29 „	21 „	11 „	...
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	10 Oct.	2 Nov. †	...
City of Birmingham	7000	28 „	20 „	12 „	...
City of Sparta	5415	5 Oct.	29 „	19 „	...
City of Poona	5200	16 „	6 Nov.	24 „	...
City of Corinth	5443	25 „	15 „	5 Dec.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	31 „	23 „	14 „	...
New Twin Screw Steamer	8500	8 Nov.	30 „	21 „	...
City of Lahore	6275	20 „	12 Dec.	2 Jan. 13	...
City of Benares	6972	30 „	23 „	14 „	...
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	2 Jan. 13	24 „	...

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	378	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	633	1,091	489	704
„ Liverpool	605	957	462	

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

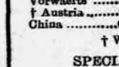
Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	8th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	9th Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	12th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & G. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or latest on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 8th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 14th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire,

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Pundua" 3305 tons on or about 10th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

8th February, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb. 1912
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. „
Brogenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April „
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „ „
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May „
Brogenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June „
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Chiunak	21st Feb. 1912.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	23th Mar. „
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April „
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th „ „
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May „

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—		
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750	
To London via Trieste	„ 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 903	„ 1,033*
SECOND CLASS—		
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525	
To London via Trieste	„ 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 633	„ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—		
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
To London via Trieste	„ 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 833	„ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
China	6017	P. Pavisich	8th Mar. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Anna 4 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hamaxtsa
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Pukoi	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. G. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

WESTMINSTER OR CAMBRIDGE 8 DAYS CHIME CLOCKS.

WE have just added to our already large collection of clocks a supply of the now well known WESTMINSTER or CAMBRIDGE CHIME CLOCKS of the best 8 day time movement. These clocks are fitted with a series of loud-sounding gongs in imitation of the Westminster or Cambridge Chimes. They chime the quarters, half hours, three quarters and strike the four quarters on 4 gongs and the full hours on a fifth. Each gong when struck yields a distinct tone and all gongs collectively are musically tuned in the most delightful accord to one another. When they are automatically brought into action at all the quarters, the four quarters and the hours, they emit a sonorous and perfect chime the complex vibrations of which pour forth a flood of rich harmonies in wave-like succession of deep tones.

FROM Rs. **75** TO Rs. **260**.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection :—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... „	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fungtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dairy)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsiling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—51, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakoo	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for oversmoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Re. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Re. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

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Full particulars of 1912 models from the
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE—OFFERS will be received up to 26th February, 1912, by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAM LAUNCH "BEE," with all Stores and Fittings that are on board of her on that date.

2. The vessel was built as a Steel Twin Screw Launch in 1881, by J. S. White Cowes.

She is 70' long, 14'-7" broad and 37-5 gross tonnage.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender: balance within 14 days of purchase and before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified, the deposit of 25 per cent, would be forfeited for the benefit of the Crown and the launch resold.

6. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Staff Officer of this yard and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

7. The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 25th January, 1912.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M. on MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1912, for the SUPPLY of SAND for filter beds at Malabar Hill, Bhandarwada and Vehar.

2. Form of Contract Specification and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

H. J. T. SMITH, A. M. Inst. C. E., M. I. M. E.
Hydraulic Engineer,
Municipality.

Hydraulic Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 6th February, 1912.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th February, 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

THE AGENT, B. & N. W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon, of the 3rd March, 1912, for the SUPPLY of Oils, from 1st April 1912 to 31st March, 1913.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particular can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

J. WILSON,
Offg. Store Keeper,
B. N. W. Railway.

Samastipur, the 2nd February, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAH RANSEY DEWRAJ, SHAH ROWJI DEWRAJ, SHAH NENSEY DEWRAJ, SHAH VEJPAL DEWJEE, SHAH KOORPAL RATANSEY, SHAH BHOJAL MOORJI, SHAH NENSEY KORSEY, SHAH SHIVJI BHOJA, carried on business in rice (Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, Moimein, Calcutta &c.) and in other grains under the name style and firm of Shah Gangji Nensey.

Subsequently the said Shah Bhojal Moorji died and his share was continued in his name by his sons Shah Velji Bhojal Shah Gangji Bhojal and Shah Premji Bhojal.

The said Nensey Korsey also died and his share was continued in his name by his son Pasoo alias and Cagoo Nensey.

The said partnership was dissolved on Kartak Sud 1st, Samvat 1968 and the said Velji Bhojal, Gangjee Bhojal, Premji Bhojal, Pasoo alias Gagoo Nensey and, Shah Shewji Bhoja have entered into a new partnership which they carry on in the name of Shah Gangjee Nensey & Co. This business they carry on in their own account and at their own risk and in that business their aforesaid former partners have no interest or concern whatsoever.

The said Shah Ransey Dewraj, Shah Rowji Dewraj and the late Shah Nensey Dewraj's son Shamji Nensey (in his father's name) and Shah Vejpal Dewji and Koorpal Ratansey have entered into a new partnership for doing business in rice and other grains which business they carry on in the name style and firm of Keswowji Meghji and Co. at Chinch Bunder in the house of Shah Tokersey Shamji.

Persons having any claims against the said old firm of Gangji Nensey which was dissolved on Kartak Sud 1st 1968 as aforesaid are required to make the same known in writing within 15 days from the date hereof at the said firm of Keshowji Meghji & Co. at the place aforesaid and persons owing any debts to the said old firm are requested to pay the same at the said firm of Keshowji Meghji & Co. at the place aforesaid.—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1912.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for
Messrs. Keswowji Meghji and Company.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Mattra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.	UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....Arr. 8-30 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	34
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	58
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that PANDU POSHIA GOVAND has contracted to sell all his right title share and interest in the properties hereunder described to our client. All persons therefore having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE A.

All those several pieces of land partly Toka and partly Pension and Tax situate lying and being at Bhotwada at Parel in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventy-three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven Square Yards or thereabouts standing in the joint names of Sunwat Sukat Gowand Pandu Poshia Gowand and Ramchandra Poshia Gowand and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 6, 18, 88, 111, 145, 155, 605, 638 and 53, New Nos. 14505, 14628, 14267, 14323, 14329, 4572, 4521 and 3580 and New Survey Nos. 1/2465, 1/2041, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9A 2/2072, 2057 2066 1A and B 2116, 1/2117, 3/2121, and 5/2462, the said pieces are bounded as follows (a) North partly by a passage partly by the ground of Inas Doming Braz South partly by the ground of Kasson Jivraj Thaker and partly by the ground of Sha Manekchand Hirachand West by a passage and East partly by a passage and partly by the ground of Inas Doming Braz (b) North by the ground of Merwanji Cawasji South by the ground of Manowal James Loon and Alexander Manuvel Loon West partly by the ground of Merwanji Cawasji and partly by the ground of Barashaw Dakoo Thaker and East by the ground of Alexander Manuvel Loon Lawrence John Loon and Phillip Barashaw Loon (c) North by the ground of Manuvel Lawrence South by the passage West by the ground of Padmabai wife of Hanoo Balaji and East by the ground of Suker Keshav Thaker, (d) North by a passage, South partly by the ground of Alexander Manuvel Rodrigues partly by the ground of Joo Antone Loon, Joo Lawrence Loon, Phillip Batshaw Loon and partly by the ground of Palonji Pestonji West by Parel Convent and partly by the ground of Lawrence Joo Loon Phillip Parshin Loon and Alexander Manuel Rodrigues and East partly by the ground of Joo Lawrence Loon and Phillip Porchin Loon and partly by the ground of Govind Bhikhaji Gowand Mahadoo Thakoor and Suttar Keshaw Thakoor (e) North partly by the ground of Haji Sulleman Jooma and partly by a passage and South partly by a passage and partly by the ground of Haji Ali Musa partly by the ground of Mukund Gopal Kiny and partly by the ground of Dinbai widow of Cursetji Cawasji West partly by the ground of Haji Alli Mocna partly by the ground of Dadoo Jagannath Kiny and partly by a passage East partly by Bhoiwada Road partly by the ground of Mukund Gopalji Kiny and partly by the ground of Dinbai widow of Cursetji Cawasji (f) North by the ground of Bombay Municipality South partly by a passage and partly by the ground of Keesow Jivraj and Wasudev Abaji East by a passage and West by Bhoiwada Road (g) North by the ground of Vinayek Vasudew Abaji South by a passage West partly by the ground of Thakar Kalyanji Damodar and partly by the ground of Vinayek Vasudew Abaji East by a passage (h) North by a passage South partly by the ground of Damaji Arjune partly by the ground of Narayen Yessoo Patel West by the ground of Narayen Raghunath and East by a passage.

SCHEDULE B.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate lying and being between Parel and Dadar Road in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement Nine thousand seven hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the vacant ground of the Bombay Municipality on or towards the South formerly by the vacant ground of Parsi Mancherji Bomanji Panthaki and now by the Kohinoor Mills on or towards the East by Dadar Road on or towards West by the vacant ground partly of the Municipality and partly of Agree Pada Dharma and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 497, 497 and 556, New No. 12,505 and New Survey Nos. 2,000, 1-1990 and 1-1986.—Dated this 7 day of February 1912.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS in the opinion of the UNDERSIGNED it is necessary for the safety of the public traffic to exercise due check on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the HOLI FESTIVAL the public are hereby informed that no such holes should be made on public roads without the written permission from the Undersigned as provided for in Section 322 of the Municipal Act. The permission will be granted free on application. In the application for permit the No. of holes, the diameter and depth of holes and the period for which they will remain open must be mentioned.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th February, 1912.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P.M. Bombay time on SATURDAY the 17th February, 1912, for the removal of offal &c., daily from the compound of the Bandora Slaughter House during a period of 12 months from the 1st March 1912.

2. A deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) in cash or public securities must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

3. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets.

4. The successful tenderer will have to enter into a written contract and to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and a further deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) after the acceptance of his tender making a total deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) as security for the proper fulfilment of the contract which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest if in cash till the expiration of the contract period.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th February, 1912.

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1911-12.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of about 21 days, between SATURDAY, 9th December, 1911, and SATURDAY, 30th March, 1912, inclusive, viz:—

EXTRA MEETINGS, 16 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

(Whole Season, 9th December, 1911 to 30th March, 1912, inclusive.)

A
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 60 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 65 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 15 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure, and Lawn.

(Bombay Races only 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 24th February, 1912.)

B
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club ... Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

NOTICE.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only. Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 2, Morland Road, Byculla.

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0	Gentleman	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0
Lawn	1 0	Lawn	1 0

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Lawn free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gentleman	1 8	Gentleman	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 5th February, 1912.

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The Great Spectacular Film.
THE
SIEGE OF CALAIS.
The grandest spectacular film ever shown in this city no fewer than 2500 men and horses taking part.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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MANAGER.

FOR PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	„ 109,674
Annual Income	...	„ 1,451,086
Assets	...	„ 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„ 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....£	28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders, Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

IMPORTANT LONDON firm of Export Merchants REQUIRES the SERVICES of a reliable RESIDENT AGENT, with first class connection in every Trading centre in India, to cultivate, the Indent business. Only those capable of obtaining good indents will be considered. The remuneration offered is half profit made on each indent.

Apply in first instance, stating full particulars as to capabilities references, etc., to "EXPORT," 108, Wool Exchange, London.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 20 BAGS SINGAPORE COFFEE.

Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), at their Rooms on account of the concerned, the following damaged goods—

Ex. s. s. "Devanha" V. P. & Co.—
20 bags Singapore coffee.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

25 cases whiskey, 25 cases loaf sugar.
10 cases white spirit and varnish.
10 cases matches, cases electrical goods.
Bleaching powder, glassware and provisions.
30 drums paint containing dangerous petroleum, 100 keys disinfecting fluid, 16 bags dry fish empty drums and planks and other miscellaneous goods &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and English bed room furniture, Harmonium, etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th February, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

Valuable and substantial mahogany and French polished household furniture, by Breslauer and others such as English soondah almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double mirror door almyrahs, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, dining table, cabinets, easy and Curzon chairs, harmonium by Marcks and Co., glass book cases, dressing tables, writing tables with drawers, glass door cupboard, copper utensils, lamps, pictures, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 8th February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, next to Criterion Restaurant (Markar's Building) top floor, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture by Robert and Dovji Kanji Breslaur and others such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, Robert-made neatly design artistic drawing-room, suite, book-cases, screens, table and teapoys, bent wood sofa and rocking chair, iron and brass bedstead, chest-of-drawer, sofa, dressing and wash-hand tables cloth and gowen presses, almyrahs, one lot solid silverware, containing card cases, bowls, tutes, centerpiece and gold button, one 8 day 18K. solid gold pocket watch in good order, singing Canary in cage, one large aviory with birds, curtains, chucks, carpets, Singapore cane chairs, ice box, rich ornaments, medicine chest figures, Remington typewriter, Marcks & Co. clock, hanging and table lamps, solid brass Hall telescopic lamp, chinamatting cooking pots and many other household articles &c. &c. the property of E. A. Higgs Esqr. of Messrs Gaddum & Co. and others. The above furniture is neatly made and very little used and worth buying it.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF valuable vacant piece of land at Versova near Andheri.

On SATURDAY the 9th March next at 4 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Rai Soonabai, widow of Nusserwanji Hormusji Gheesta and on account and risk of the mortgagors Pirosha Ruttonji Karanee and another in pursuant of the power of sale vested in the Indenture of mortgage dated 16th February, 1909, the following vacant piece of land:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated in the village of Versova near Andheri in Taluka Salsette District Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Bandora and forming part of the New Survey No. 96 of Versova containing by admeasurement 26,900 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the Versova Causeway Road, on or towards the south by land formerly of the mortgagor and now of Nusservanji Jamsetji Soojana, on or towards the east by land belonging to Dr. De'Souza being part of Survey No. 96. The said premises form part of the land comprised in an indenture of conveyance dated 9th April 1908 made between Ruttonjee Doosabhoy Karanee on the one part and Piroshe Ruttonji Karanee of the other part registered in the Bandora Sub-Registry under No. 2324. at pages 36 to 45 volume 93 of Book 1 on the 16th April 1908.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1912.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Rare Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Rs. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Digitized by finance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

All attractions and amusements still running but only a few days left. Do not delay your visit or you may regret it all your life.

Admission to-day 4 ANNAS only, or, if you prefer it, buy a combined ticket for admission, two journeys on the Railway,

Joy-Wheel, Cake-Walk and House of Nonsense,

Usual value Rs. 2 for Re. 1-4 only.

The Old Fort of Bombay.

The models of Bombay, Old and New.

The Cornwallis Memorial.

Loan Exhibits, Arts and Crafts, Old Fort gates, etc., etc.,

SATURDAY, 10th February,

SPECIAL GALA DAY THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES.

DANCING.

OLD ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED FAIRY TALES.

Comic Cricket Match Etc., Etc.,

Watch for full particulars.

SUNDAY, 11th February,

LAST AND FINAL COLOSSAL FIREWORK DISPLAY.

Two large displays in one

Special Set Pieces:—The Taj Mahal at Agra. The Civic Arms of Bombay.

Tourbillions, Shells, Artistic and Startling Devices, Rockets, Magnificent Set Pieces, etc., etc.,

28 Separate Items.

Watch for details of full programme.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 6.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	77 15-16	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	95 1-4		unchgd
3 per cent. Sterling Loan ...	94		unchgd
3 per cent. Gov. Securities ...	64 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 7-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 3-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	1-20	1
do. do. at Berlin ...	20·51		1-2
do. do. New York ...	4·87	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 p.c.		since
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight ...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight ...	3		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 3-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £230,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier. Fair demand.

Futures ... Easy.

Manchester ... Firm with a fair demand.

Total sales ... 10,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 „

Imports ... 59,000 „

Mid-Americans ... 5·67—10

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-16+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·40 —09	5·42 —09	5·44 —09	5·45 —10	5·46 —09
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·45 —09	5·43 —09	5·40 —09	5·38 —09	

New York official noon call March 9·58; May 9·73. New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·93; May 10·00.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	67,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	34,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	13,000
Exports to Continent ...	30,000
Spot Cotton—...	9·90 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·66—02 / Futures—Month of May 9·81—03	Declined on weakness in Southern spot market and advanced on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 10 unchgd

Futures—Month of March ... 10·03+14

Do. do May ... 10·15+04

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Tone Dhooties ... / Tone Shirtings ... Demand good, but business checked by firmness of holders.

Weft American "54" ... 10 3-8

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 16 1-8

Tone Cloths ... Firm at previous rates.

Tone Yarns ... Firm but prices somewhat irregular.

Weft Egyptian "32" ... 10 3-4

Twist "36" ... 9 1-2

Twist "42" ... 10 7-8

Twist American "60" ... 14

Twist Egyptian "60" ... 15 5-8

Twist Egyptian "80" ... 19 5-8

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 9 3-4

Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 9 7-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly c i f L'pool 5 1-4

Buyers or Sellers ... Nominal

Months ... March-April

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... 39 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.

Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Value.

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal.

Do Months—

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs. ... 38 1-4+1-2

Do. Month—Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 38+1-4

Do Months ... February—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 49 1-4—1-4

Do. Months— ... Mar.-May

Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51 3-4—1-4

Do. Months— ... Mar.-May

Do. Name of Ports,—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ... 44 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Mar.-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67 1-2—1-4

Do. Months—Feb-Mar.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60 3-4—1 5-8

Do. Months—Feb-Mar.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-11-6—0-2-6—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 6 1-4—3-4 Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 72 1-2—1-4

Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-2 unchgd.

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 61 1-4—1-4

ARRIVALS—

"Bregenz"

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 +3

Do. Months of Shipment ... Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Moderate demand at firmer rates.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ... ...

German Beet-root 88 p.c. 15 4 3-4+2 3-4 sellers

Months of Shipments ... Mar.

Tone—Opened firm—Closed quiet.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India. ... ... 19-11 1-4+1 1-2

Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer, but not much doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 + 1 1-2

Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value

Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14-10 1-2 unchgd Feb.-Mar.—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 unchgd—Feb.-Mar.—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 16 4 1-2+1 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 16 6+1 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Value.

Tone—Firm with a fair business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [7TH FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
49 Bars Silver...	Rs. 90,000	Adelaide	Mercantile Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	73	84,672
B B and C I Railway ...	36	42,984

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32 for 3 months' sight credits. Little business has been done, and the Banks closed early owing to the allotment of Council Bills to-day. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	... 132 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143 3-4
Shanghai „	...193 1-2
Japan „	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Prices opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement and have remained steady during the day, closing unchanged. A small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 12 0	} Sellers.
Settlement ... ... „	95 15 0	

BULLION :—

Yesterday Silver in London closed 1-16 higher both for ready and for delivery in two months at 27 and 26 7-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 58 3-4. The local market continues firm and prices have advanced. We quote at the close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24	1 0
Australian „	„	24	0 0
Sovereigns „	„	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„	68	0 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„	68	0 0
„ 2nd Settlement ...	„	68	6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Although there was a further decline in the American markets on opening yesterday, rates recovered during the day and closed steady, and almost unchanged. To-day the local market opened steady at yesterday's closing prices, and at Colaba rates improved, closing firm after the Liverpool opening or as follows :—Only a very moderate business is reported in contracts, but sellers are scarce.

For ready cotton the market has kept very steady with a fair enquiry. For the best lots, rates have improved.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	282	March
Good M G Broach	„	278 1-2	„
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	270	„
Fine M G Nagpur	„	268	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon	„	264	„
Fine M G Shamgaon-Akola ...	„	262	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	252	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	242	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	253	„
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	237	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	11,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·47 +07	5·48 +06	5·50 +06
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·51 +06	5·52 +06	5·52 +07
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·50 +07	5·47 +07	5·44 +06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is rather easier as under.

Ready ...	Rs.	12 2	0 B.T.
April-May ...	„	11 12	6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We Quote—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs.	7 13	6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	8 4	6 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55	0 0
Ready White Gulburga ...	„	55	8 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	„	51	8 0
Black Kutni ...	„	46	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„	57	0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Forward ... ... Rs. 11 4 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35 8	0
Forward ...	„	7 3	6 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ... Rs 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold... ... ... Rs. 42 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Easier.

Ready ... Rs. 6 11 6 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.

„ Delhi A.-M. ... „ 5 6 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...		1,760
Bank of India	...		66
Eastern Bank	...		79 1-2
Indian Specie	...		52 1-2

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co...	...		1,947 1-2
Davis	...		412 1-2
Fazalbhai Mills	...		270
Kohinoor	...		735
Manockji Petit	...		2,630
New Great Eastern	...		197 1-2
Standard	...		1,135

PRESS.

New Mofussil	...		790

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ordinary ...			146 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Preference...			177
Colaba Land and Mill			1275
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			17

RAILWAYS.

Gujarat Railway Co.			60
Nagpur-Valley			510

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...		27,680 bales
Wheat	...		7,124 cwts.
Linseed	...		2,755 „
Rapeseed	...		222 „
Gingellyseed	...		9,399 „
Poppyseed	...		239 „
Groundnuts	...		18,449 „
Castorseed	...		4,312 „
Rice	...		11,798 „
Myrabollams	...		13,895 „
Cottonseed	...		26,017 „
Mowraseed	...		121 „
Gram	...		5,127 „
Jowar	...		985 „
Maize	...		4,604 „

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 5th February.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ... £ 17,158,300

Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 3rd Feb. 1912, by Council Bills ... a £21,422,750

Remitted in excess of Budget Estimate £ 4,264,450

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Croxteth Hall s—5,440 cwts wheat, 6,400 cwts maize Rally Bros 3160 cwts maize B. S. Lloyd and Co; 29 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams M. Chagpal; 4,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co; 436 cwts oil cake, M. Jaffarbhoy, 8,300 cwts bonemeal E. C. Nanji; 813 cwts myrabollams L. Pragji.

FOR LONDON.

China s—77 bales skins E. D. Sassoon and Co; 106 bales hides, W. and A. Graham and Co; 4 bales carpets F Shaw and Co 2 bales carpets G. P. Stavrides and Co; 40 bales skins, R. M. Kooka; 32 bales skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co 65 cwts case the Imperial Dairy Co; 25 cwts raisins R. Jeevandas and Co 4 pots rosa oil Eagine Meiffre; 3 bundles carpets Allen Bros and Co.

Egypt s—190 bales hemp, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Croxteth Hall s—4,938 cwts teelseed 6,500 cwts groundnuts 2,000 cwts castorseed 4,560 "cwts wheat, Ralli Bros, 990 cwts groundnuts, J. Fachiri; 364 cwts groundnuts L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

India s—600 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

China s—5 bales carpets F. Shaw and Co; 2 packages carpets Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—156 bales cotton, "nf. Jethabhoy and Co! 1,000 cwts linseed, 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—400 baies cotton, M. Jethabhai; 15,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 cwts cashewnuts, 1,001 cwts linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—2,000 cwts teelsed 4,400 cwts Groundnuts Ralli Bross; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, C. Bogiano and Co. ; 55 bales cotton, M. Bhimji and Co; 320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 1,250 cwts myrabolams, L. Pragji.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—52 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Annie Rickmers s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,230 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 3,444 cwts castorseed, K. Devchand and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 306 cwts myrabollams, S. Cooverjee and Co ; 50 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

Steinbergen s—95 bales hemp, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mansuri s—6,740 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Ariosto s—13,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 6,000 cwts wheat, 1,600 cwts maize, 2,000 cwts castorseed. 11,000 cwts cottonseed, L. Dreyfus and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Steenbergen s—4,000 cwts barley, 1,500 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kirkfield s—500 bales cotton, B. N. Ginwalla and Co ; 600 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co ; 2,700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co ; 500 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co ; 500 bales cotton, M. H. Dadashti ; 100 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and and Co.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales cotton, the Japan C Trading Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 54 cwts gum, A. H. Mowji and Co.

Capri s—1,972 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 786 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kirkfield s—600 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.

Capri s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirkfield s—300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co ; 300 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kirkfield s—3,000 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

Capri s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—476 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co ; 96 cwts byabole, A. H. Mowji and Co ; 35 cwts kndoo, S. Vasir.

FOR SHANGHAI.

C. Maru s—12 bales twist, N. Futehally and Co.

India s—500 bales twist, G. Cotton and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRUCE—January 26, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain C E Bruce, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CARTLAND—January 8, at Lyallpur, Punjab, Ella Grace Cartland, wife of the late Nathaniel Cartland.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt. Jackal Club.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-45 p.m.

Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30 ; 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Exhibition : Carnival Cinematograph, continuous performances.

Maxim : "Commerce is a game of skill, which every man cannot play, which few men can play well."—Emerson.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "India," with the English mails of the 26th January, left Aden, at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "China" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Colombo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 10th instant.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of January the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 8,596 of whom 3,522 were males, 3,504 females and 1,570 children. The average daily attendance was 277.

REPORTED THEFT.—It is reported to the police that about 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening Mr. G. Kelly left home in Ash Lane and went to the Customs Club in Bank street. At the latter place he left his bicycle on the ground-floor and went up. Coming down to return home about an hour later he discovered that the cycle was taken away by somebody. It is valued at Rs. 126.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	A Bunch of Roses ...	B Chapi
Overture ...	Romantique ...	Keler Bela
a Serenade ...	Andalouse ...	Ellenberg
b Patrol ...	The Baby Parade ...	Pryor
Selection ...	Our Miss Gibbs ...	Monckton
Valse ...	Blue Danube ...	Strauss
Selection ...	Miss Hook of Holland ...	Rubens
Spanish Serenade ...	La Paloma ...	Gradier

AN ODE TO THE KING-EMPEROR.—Professor N. D. Kavi, of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has published a beautifully illustrated ode to the King-Emperor :—On 2nd December, the day on which Their Imperial Majesties landed on Indian soil, the author published and distributed the first edition of this translation and its original Gujarati poem. The second illustrated edition is published with a desire to in a fitting form to commemorate an historical occasion. Mr. Nhanalal Dalpatram Kavi, M.A. author of the Gujarati poem of which this is a translation, is well known to Gujarat. Formerly it knew him as a son of the late poet Dalpatram Dahyabhai, C.I.E., the Blind Bard of Gujarat. Now it knows him as one of its poets. Mr. Mahadeo Vishvanath Dhurandhar, who has illustrated the works, is known as an artist in the Bombay Presidency.

FIRE IN A MILL.—On Wednesday evening a fire was discovered in the spinning department of the Jivraj Balloo Mill, Tardeo. The fire was caused by the fusion of an electric wire. The whole place was filled with smoke. On an alarm being given the Gowalia Tank Fire Engine arrived quickly on the scene followed by the Haines Road and Babula Tank engines. The last two were not utilised and the Gowalia Tank engine under Mr. Thompson played upon the fire. As some time was lost in locating the fire it was not until after half an hour had passed that the fire could be brought under control. The roof and ceiling of the first floor of the main building were materially damaged by the fire and considerable damage was caused to the raw material and machinery by water. The amount of damage could not be ascertained. It is covered by insurance.

KAIRA SEDITION CASE.

Pleader Bound Over.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Punjabhai S. Bhail, a high Court pleader, was called upon to show cause why he should not enter into a bond in the sum of Rs. 2,000 with two sureties in the sum of Rs. 1,000 each for a period of twelve months to be of good behaviour in respect of disseminating seditious literature.

Mr. F. Vincent Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D. Bombay, had his attention drawn to a book called "Vegetable Medical Remedies" which contained several objectionable and seditious passages. The accused was distributing the books by various means.

The circumstances under which accused was prosecuted are as follows :

Last year the attention of Mr. Vincent was drawn to a book called "Vanespatini Daro" or "Vegetable Medicine" copies of which were sent to him from outside. This book is highly seditious and was proscribed by the Government of Bombay. In consequence of certain information received, a house at Navasari was searched and from what appeared on some packing cases in the house, Mr. Vincent obtained a clue which resulted in his sending Sub-Inspector Patwardhan, who went in the guise of an extremist, to the respondent pleader at Kaira.

He said he was an extremist who had been dismissed from Government service on account of a speech which he made at a Shivaji festival. He had also given a letter to the respondent who read it and gave him another letter. Respondent told him that he would give him a letter and he would get 100 copies of the book "Vanaspati". The letter was addressed to one Jarasand, of Mehsana, whose real name was N. J. Patel. Patwardhan took this letter to the Ahmedabad station, where he met Mr. Vincent as a result of whose enquiries the above prosecution was instituted.

THE OBJECTIONABLE PASSAGE.

In this book, the English are referred to as aliens and black serpents, as robbers of other people's belongings, who have come to fill their bellies and to commit dacoities under the guise of spreading civilisation. Those who help in the Government of the country are referred to as persons who are committing the sin of treachery. In one passage the author exclaims "When the native troops understand, all the munitions of war will be ours, on that day the wheel of Government will come into our hands. India is so vast a country and how many white troops have the English ? How will they protect themselves?" In one passage he declares "the manufacture of arms require no such craftsmanship," that the intellect of a dependent race cannot make them and the triple policy of sending young men to acquire the art of making arms, of purchasing them secretly from Europe and persuading native troops to join revolutionaries is unfolded.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the prosecution had succeeded in establishing beyond doubt the respondent should execute a bond in the sum of Rs. 2,000 with two sureties in the sum of Rs. 1,000 each for twelve months to be of good behaviour. The respondent was accordingly bound over,

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

PARSI BARRISTER'S CASE.

Review Granted.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Russell and Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Mr. E. B. Raikes, moved absolute the rule obtained by R. B. Soonawalla for a review of the order made by a full bench consisting of Their Lordships and Mr. Justice Hayward on the 20th October last. Their Lordships had found Soonawalla guilty of professional misconduct and had suspended him for life from practising in the Bombay Presidency Courts.

The Advocate-General appeared to oppose the rule on behalf of the Bar.

In arguing the rule, Mr. Raikes said three things were found against his client by the Full Pench. The first was that he had represented to Sakarma that he would go to Bombay and file and argue the appeals and that he had not done so. The second thing found against his client was that he had agreed to spend Rs. 100 to engage a pleader and that he did not spend more than Rs. 35. The last thing found against Soonawalla was that his story about engaging a pleader was contradictory and wrong and that he had not demanded any further advance from the appellants. A witness, Nusserwanji, had now come forward and had made an affidavit supporting Soonawalla's story. The latter had also discovered a post-card which showed that Nusserwanji and Sakarma were negotiating for a further advance. Besides it was a fact that Soonawalla came to Bombay and did his best to file the appeals. He was to argue the appeals, but to do that "vakalatnama" were necessary and for that purpose he wrote to Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Vidwans and offered them Rs. 35 for the work ; but when he found that the work could not be done within that sum, he demanded a further advance and said that unless he received more money, he would not be able to file the appeals. In this Soonawalla had acted on the basis of the agreement he had entered into with Sakarma and had done everything that was necessary. He was waiting for more funds, but as he was not provided with anything more, he did not appear at the time of the hearing of the appeal. Counsel, therefore, asked their Lordships to correct the mistake in their judgment with regard to the advance he had demanded.

Mr. Justice Russell said that they could not reconsider their judgment unless some grounds were shown that the Court had made the mistake.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Mr. Raikes said that there was new evidence, namely, the discovery of the post-card, which showed that Soonawalla had made a demand for a further advance and that he had not agreed to do the work in Rs. 100. The sentence was also heavy and he submitted that he had made out a case for review.

The Advocate-General said that he should be the last person to desire that any fresh and material evidence should not be taken. But in this case, all that boiled down to a post-card, which did not affect the case in the least. Assuming that Soonawalla's story of demand was true, his position still remained the same. He had agreed to do the work for Rs. 350 and he did not do so nor did he repay the amount. He was therefore, still guilty of very gross misconduct. The gravamen of the charge was that he had failed to appear at the hearing of the appeals, and the evidence now sought to be tendered was immaterial to the case.

Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar remarked that before one damning a man for life, every opportunity should be given to him ; besides they had lost the assistance of Mr. Justice Hayward, who had ceased to be a member of the Bench and they could not know what view Mr. Justice Hayward would have aken of thist fresh evidence.

In view of these remarks, the Advocate-General did not address the Court any further.

In passing the order of the Court, Mr. Justice Russell said that in their opinion, the rule must be made absolute on the grounds only that fresh evidence of an important character on both the aspects of the case, namely, the merits of the case and the sentence, was not before the Court when the matter was heard on a previous occasion.

The rule was, accordingly, made absolute and a review granted.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday at the fifth sitting of the first criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THE BALUCH MURDER.

Badshaw Mir Nasir was placed before a special jury on a charge of murdering one Ladshaw Gul, a private in the 127th Baluch Regiment and with causing grievous hurt to Abdul Rashid, another private in the same regiment.

Mr. Weldon, with the Advocate-General, appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. Rangnekar defended the accused

Mr. Weldon withdrew the charge of murder against the accused and the trial proceeded on the charge of causing grievous hurt to Abdul Rashid.

The defence was that hurt was unintentionally and accidentally caused.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty and his Lordship ordered him to be acquitted and discharged.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN JEWELLERY.

Vallabhdass Bhanji, Ibrahim Shariff and Narayan Balkrishna Potdar were then placed before a common jury on a charge of conspiring to cheat four different persons and on nine other charges of cheating in respect of diamonds and pearls valued at Rs. 52,000 and odd.

Mr. Velinker and Mr. Nicholson appeared for the prosecution; the first accused was undefended, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Ardeshir P. M. Mehta defended the second accused and Mr. Saher defended the third.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Saher objected to the accused being tried on all the charges as they contended that there was a misjoinder.

Mr. Velinker contended that the ten charges could be grouped in three transactions in cheating the four different persons though on different dates. He said that otherwise it would mean multifarious trials. He cited several propositions of law in support of his contention.

After the arguments had been advanced at some length, Mr. Velinker, at the suggestion of his Lordship, proceeded on charges of conspiracy to cheat, cheating and instigation to commit criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Wadia urged that conspiracy was not a substantive offence in the Penal Code except in the case of the offences against the State.

Mr. Velinker stated that he did not charge them with conspiracy as a substantive offence.

Mr. Wadia said that that would do away with his objection.

The charges were then amended and the prosecution proceeded with the case of one complainant, Mukundram, who was alleged to have been cheated in respect of diamonds of the value of Rs. 15,000.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Velinkar said that the first accused was a mere stringer of pearls ; the second accused was a broker in diamonds and the third accused was a setter of precious stones. He was also a bit of a lawyer. Now the case against these three was that about June last these three planned together to make a large haul of diamonds and pearls in the market. The first accused had his brother employed at a diamond shop belonging to one Revashanker Jagjiwan and naturally was no stranger to diamond merchants ; the object of the other two accused to introduce him into the conspiracy was to facilitate operations. Having got into the conspiracy, the first accused went to the complainant Mukundram on the 30th June and got some diamonds on approval. In order to induce the complainant to part with more property he returned some of the diamonds and paid for some of them a few days later. The complainant finding that he was doing good business, reposed trust in him. Afterwards the first accused went to the complainant and between the 30 June and 11th July took away diamonds valued at Rs. 15,000. The scheme was that after a big haul, the accused should abscond ; and while he was busy with his operations with the complainant, the second and third accused were busy making preparations for him to abscond. On the 5th July, the third accused bought some Swadeshi cloth for clothes to be made for the 1st accused and took that to a tailoring shop of one Mohanlal and left the cloth there. On the 8th July, one English pair and one country pair of boots were bought by the third accused for the first accused and as the transaction was not a cash one, the entry was made in the name of the second accused. On the 9th July, the first accused was taken to the shop of Mohanlal and there he was measured out for his clothes. The third accused there also purchased other ready-made clothes of the value of Rs. 90 for him. He instructed the tailor to send the parcel of the clothes to be made to the firm of Ismail Balu with whom the second accused had dealings. In due course the parcel was sent to the firm, from where it was taken away by the second accused. Having equipped the first accused, the second accused went up to one Hirachand Tribhowan, a ticket agent of the German East Africa Company, and through him got a ticket for one "Kanji Jivraj" for Dar-es-Salaam after paying the full value for it. The next thing done was that the second accused got a letter of introduction for the first accused, who, it would be proved, passed it in the name of "Kanji Jivraj" since then, from the firm of Ismail Balu who had a branch firm at Dar-es-Salaam. On the 11th July, the second accused saw the first accused off for Dar-es-Salam by the German liner s. s. "President." That was the first stage of the case.

After the first accused had sailed, the complainant became anxious and began making enquiries about him. As he found no trace of the accused, he went to the Commissioner of Police and offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the arrest of the accused. The Commissioner accepted the offer, a proclamation was issued and a descriptive roll of the accused appeared in one of the vernacular papers. Nothing happened till the beginning of August. A few days after his arrival at Dar-es-Salaam, the first accused began to wire to the second accused and press him for more money. Apparently he got very impatient and more messages arrived in Bombay. On the 9th August the second accused instructed the firm of Ismail Balu to send a telegraphic order to Dar-es-Salaam authorising the branch to pay Rs. 500 to "Kanji Jivraj." The message was sent and in due course the sum was paid to the first accused. Nothing further of importance happened until the 19th August when the third accused purchased a ticket for Zanzibar and left by the German ste

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Wortenfels, 2834 tons, Captain H. Reimers, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo and explosives.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Nasseri 911 tons, Captain. A. B. Watson arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Basreh with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1929 tons, Captain T. Whytehead, sailed yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra, 3954 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Majidi, 1857 tons, Captain A Geddie arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Jeddah via Perim and Aden, with 669 pilgrims. During the voyage there were 12 deaths from natural causes.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Dwarka 759 tons. Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Basreh &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C F B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Special Service steamer.
B I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine
In Stream.
Linga.....951 Rothwell.....M M & Co
Majidi.....1857 Geddie.....Bo & P S N Co
Wartenfels .....2834 Reimers.....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 6.

Berwada.....3270 Kilnor.....M M & Co
Devanha.....4785 Hickcoy.....China.....29-8.....
P & O Co
Galla.....555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Helios.....360 Kundson.....F P Campbell & Co
Irismere.....3326 Hunter.....
Kuala .....360 McLarin .....K N & Co
Koweit.....2336 Costos .....H S N Co
Lalpoora.....3124 Sumatt.....M M & Co
Sofala.....3430 Bawan .....M M & Co
Shah Jahan .....2935 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Steenbergen .....2455 Youngs .....T M & Co
Pundua.....3126 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Colobaria.....3436 Ramage ...Calcutta .....6-2....
M M & Co
Uganda .....3498 Kilpatrick ... ...Calcutta...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Martin	China	13-3	P & O Co
B Arioso	2760	Bradley	Kobi	13-2	
C & R Crooteah Hall	2485	Ogg	Marseilles	16-2	
F Mansuri	2121	Goro	Hall	B & P S N Co	
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere	Jeddah	Bo & P S N Co	
O Danrobin	2319	Carr	Bushire	1-12	T M & Co
K Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetting	Antwerp	9-2	W & A G & Co
Nasori	912	Watson		Bo & P S N Co	

Offside O

Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capri	2718	Figari	Kobe	10-2	B Line
5 Kirkfield	3095	Dermody	Kobe	13-2	
6 Sicilia		Dante	Genoa	15-2	B Line
8 Habsburg	2416	Soberich		Trieste	A L S N Co
12 & 13 China	4151	Tocque	London	P & O Co	
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Basreh	8-2	M M & Co
15 Colombo Maru	2920	Teranaka	Kobe	9-2	N Y Kaisha

P & O Dock.

Kamaler	1665	Coltzan	Durbsa	16-2	A Strandos & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	Wartenfels	Reimers	H'burg, Dec 27
	Nasori	Watson	Basrah, Jan 25
	Majida	Geddie	Jeddah, Jan 21
7	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 5
	H M S Highflyer.	Dick	Calcutta, Jan 27

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Castalia	Mitchell	Liverpool
	Austria	Cosulich	Kobe &c
	Swasi	Abbey	New York
	Chupra	Henderson	Antwerp
	Putiala	Whytehead	P. Gulf

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Moxon, obtained portclearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer India for China.
" Koweit for Calcutta.
" Nasori for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bardistan, left Port Said on the morning of the 6th instant and the same steamer Oulne, arrived at Suez of the evening of the 5th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta left Liverpool on the 3rd instant outward bound.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th February.

42. Musketry.—Saturday, 10th February 1912.

Class-firing for No 1 Company at the British Infantry Range, Colaba Firing, to commence at 4-30 p.m.

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

43. Parade—Saturday 10th February 1912.

Officers, D E F Specialists, and Gun Layers, instructions at Middle Ground, Fort.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

All qualified Gun Layers should attend this parade. No 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery under No 1 of sub-Divisions. A I C B L C is allotted to No 1 Company A 2 to No 2 Company.

44. Musketry—Sunday, 11th Feb. 1912.

The Inter-Company Cup Competition will take place at the British Infantry Range, Colaba.

Firing to commence at 8 a.m.

Ranges 200, 300, and 500 yards.

Captains of teams to be on the range to draw for places at 7-45 a.m.

Traversing Sights may be used. Aperture Sights are not allowed.

There will also be a Spoon Competition under the same conditions, these scores being taken from the Inter-Coy Registers. Those who select to fire for spoons who are not firing in the Inter-Company teams will use the spare and their scores will be taken separately.

R. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 8th February.

117. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing and practice as follows:—(for all class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range.

Friday 9th Inst. "F" Coy.
Monday 12th Instant "F" Coy.
Tuesday 13th inst "A" Coy (Practice).
Wednesday 14th inst "E" Coy (Practice).
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club Matches 31 to 38 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Saturday 10th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a m.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 1st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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[SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.]
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character hould be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 8th February, 1912.

CHANGES AND REFORMS IN HYDERABAD.

Six months have elapsed since Sir George Walker, who was one of the Durbar Knights, quitted Hyderabad after a decade of strenuous work which transformed its finances and currency as well as the principal departments of the administration. But as he stated in his final summing-up of the situation much remained to be done, and it is therefore satisfactory to know that his successor, Mr. R. Glancey, is a strong progressist under whose capable guidance there has been no relaxation of the previous activity which wrought such important changes in the prosperity of the State. Also that the young Nizam and his Minister give their fullest support to all propositions put forward by him for further advancements, with the result that Hyderabad still flourishes despite the severe plague epidemic which has decimated its capital and is now spreading to some of the districts. The most noticeable of recent changes is the abolition of the Financial Secretaryship, which was revived by Mr. Walker a few years ago, with a view to securing relief from duties which might be delegated to a subordinate and thus give greater leisure for the consideration of more important matters. But experience has proved that it is undesirable to have an intermediary between the Assistant Minister for Finance and the departments of the Administration, and Mr. Glancey has united both offices in himself and is thus in immediate touch with the executive heads at the capital and the districts. The conversion of the currency is still proceeding and new rupees are issued as demands for them arise, the condition of exchange between British and local money showing that there has been no undue inflation by the operations of the mint. The pause in coining has been used for the introduction of electric power and at present the mint officials are fully occupied in supervising the laying of cables which will eventually convey it to Hyderabad and the adjacent cantonment of Secunderabad. For a few months ago His Highness sanctioned an expenditure of eleven lakhs for a scheme for lighting up both places with electricity to be completed in two years from the date of its commencement. One question which is, we understand, still awaiting adjustment is the increasing inflow of the British rupee into the Dominions and the resultant diminution in the usage of the local currency, a feature which the late Financial Adviser regarded with much apprehension for the reasons given in his final minute.

But reformative progress is not confined to the financial department of the State as Mr. A. J. Dunlop, the Director General of Revenue who has been connected with the administration for many years, has recently put its Excise and Abkari affairs in order, with the result that there has been an expansion of revenue from those sources which may be roughly estimated at 30 lakhs per annum. In a lengthy report, issued a few weeks ago, he reviews the past history of the liquor traffic in Hyderabad and the prolonged conflict between the Government, the owners of the Paigah estates and the Jagirdars who for thirty years and more successfully resisted all attempts to formulize the manufacture and sale of spirits. The tracts of territory which have been alienated to these powerful survivors of its old feudal system absorb about a third of the Dominions, wherein indigenous forms of control hold good to the present day, as breakers of the law find ready sanctuary within their confines and there is increasing friction between them and the Judicial tribunals of the State. Years ago they had mints of their own which issued a stream of debased currency until the Government shut them down, but the most profitable occupation of many of them was the sale of cheap liquor in defiance of the Abkari laws of the State and to the distraction of the officials entrusted with the collection and management of this section of the revenue. Mr. Dunlop's description of the situation thus produced reads like the pages of a romance, in which he figures as a temperance reformer with an eye to the financial results derivable from limitations in drink and the manufacture of less deleterious compounds than those vended by the illicit distillers in the Jagirs. We are unable to recount the various phases of the reformation he began twenty years ago and which was frequently interrupted by those against whom it was directed, but success has now crowned his endeavours, and he may take full credit for the practical completion of a task which others had tried and relinquished as unattainable. Under the scheme which is now in full and peaceful operation, abkari and excise matters throughout the State are controlled by the heads of its revenue department, the landholders having surrendered all their rights in exchange for monetary compensation or small additions to their holdings. The immediate result of this reform is already visible in the increase of fifty per cent. in the collections, caused by the higher tariffs which have been introduced, and eventually there will be corresponding reductions in the popular drink bill which had attained dimensions that were harmful to general sobriety.

Possibly, as a corollary to this useful reform, His Highness has now taken up the question of the Paigah estates and their management by the issue of a *firman* which was reproduced in our columns a few days ago. Those holdings, which were originally granted by the first Nizam to the head of the great Shums-ul-Umarah house for the maintenance of troops, cover upward of four thousand miles of territory with a population of about a million. Their revenues aggregate forty lakhs of rupees a year and they are now divided between three families descended from the original grantee who still keep up the old military traditions they typify, though the strength of their forces has been reduced since the creation of the regular army. There has, however, been no resumption of any of their territory for reasons which are well understood and appreciated at Hyderabad, where the prestige and status of the house is unquestioned, while in the past many members of it have held the highest offices in the State. But causes into which we need not enter have made it desirable that the management of these great estates should be systematized as their revenues have now to support a large number of claimants and their financial condition requires examination with a view to a better equipoise between income and expenditure. The late Nizam intended to place them under a Committee which would supervise their affairs under his personal control, but his successor has preferred to entrust this duty to one official, to whom he has just delegated plenary and judicial powers, while issuing commands to the present Paigah nobles for their full obedience and support to the enquiry now commencing. His Highness has selected Mr. Brian Egerton for this purpose and has given him the designation of Inspector General of Paigahs, with a very complete code of instructions concerning the objects of his appointment. This gentleman was the tutor of His Highness prior to his accession and is therefore personally acquainted with the reasons for his ex-pupil's solicitude in regard to the future of the Paigahs, while he is also a "persona grata" to the Nobles at the head of the three families who are aware that his objective is purely reformatory and administrative and is not intended as a preliminary to a policy of confiscation. These mutual understandings will facilitate Mr. Egerton's task in the division of a scheme for the more efficient management of the Paigahs which need not conflict with the privileges of their holders or their direct relations with His Highness who, like his predecessors, gives them all the consideration due to their rank and the historical association of their Highnesses with his own. There are other Hyderabad reforms in progress or under contemplation to which we may refer on a future occasion, as our present survey is a sufficient demonstration that His Highness and his advisers are still pursuing the wise policy of progress and development begun ten years ago and that there has been no relaxtion on their part of the zeal and assiduity which is the best preface to eventual success.

COORG. Coorg, the little Commissionership in Southern India, is the smallest province in the Indian Empire, but it is by no means the least prosperous, and one may read a rosy account of its present condition and future prospects in the administration report, which was recently published. Coffee, oranges, pepper and cardamums are the products for which it is chiefly known, and the acting Commissioner, Mr. A. G. Curgenven, has no hesitation in saying in spite of a season which was below the average, on account of an abnormal rainfall, that the productiveness of the province is, by no means, lessened. "The capacity of the country for producing coffee," he writes "is as good as it always has been, and if prices fulfil their promise of improvement, we may see an early and marked revival of prosperity accompanied, it will be hoped, by the prudence, which must have been learnt in the school of experience ten or fifteen years ago." He also believes that there is a great field for rubber-planting, an enterprise which in this province has so far not been undertaken. "Coorg," he considers "is favourably situated as regards labour, and rubber can be matured for about £20 per acre; an output of 300lbs. per acre is a reasonable forecast and a profit of 1s. a pound—e. g. cost of production 1s. and the price of rubber 2s.—gives an annual return of 75 per cent. Whatever the risk may be, the prize to be won is a big one." Mr. Curgenven's opinion, it is to be hoped, is not one born of over-confidence, for we can be certain that, wherever rubber is produced in market able condition and at a reasonable cost, there is a constant demand which must make it a profitable industry. Turning again to last season, we find that the monsoon was characterised by a long break in July and continuous rain in October and November. This did considerable damage to the paddy as well as the coffee and dry crops, but the falling off in yield was counterbalanced by good prices, and no difficulty was experienced in collecting the revenue demand, while the number of land sales for revenue recovery was once more the lowest on record. The fact that the year was an unhealthy one is also attributed to the abnormal distribution of the monsoon. No outstanding feature is remarkable concerning the administration of the province, but it is very satisfactory to note, that its financial transactions resulted in a surplus revenue of one lakh and ten thousand odd rupees, namely due to large surpluses in the Forest and Excise Departments. This shows that the financial arrangements of the province possess that elasticity, which gives opportunity to provide for a bad year, while if this amount of prosperity can be achieved in a purely agricultural province, where as yet the only communication is by road, it foreshadows a further and considerable development, when presently Coorg shall build her first railway line.

YARN HELD BACK. As a result of delaying shipments of yarn to China on a large scale, stocks have accumulated largely at the mills in Bombay and mill agents have commenced to complain bitterly. Their position is very awkward, mills are turning out goods, but buyers are not taking delivery. Bales have consequently to be stored in mill godowns. Besides the loss in interest and in extra fire-insurance premia the godowns are filling up fast and very soon, the want of accommodation for the storage of further bales will oblige agents to call upon buyers to remove their goods. The position is such at the present moment that it is necessary to resume shipment without any further delay. It is not possible for mill agents to wait until markets in China improve. At the present moment trade in China is in a very bad condition owing to the disturbed state of the country and there is no indication that conditions will improve in the near future. Under any conditions until the Chinese new year, which falls on the 16th or 17th of this month, business must remain absolutely at a standstill. Those provinces in China which are the best customers for Bombay yarn have been reduced to such straits by the revolution that it will be months before they recover. But Bombay mill agents cannot be expected to store yarn and wait indefinitely for buyers to take delivery.

REUTER states that Sir Charles Elliot has been appointed Principal of the Hong-Kong University.

Reuter states that the Emperor Francis Joseph gave a State banquet to the Grand Duke Andrew, whom the semi-official *Fremdenblatt* welcomes very cordially to Vienna.

H. E THE Viceroy will visit Lucknow on the 19th instant.

A BRANCH of the Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge, Lahore, has been started at Amritsar.

SIR FREDERICK UPCOTT, Chairman, home Railway Board, arrived in Allahabad on Tuesday. He left yesterday for Fatehpur to inspect the Line.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that Mr. Grant Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, will join the foreign office towards the end of this month with a view to succeeding Mr. Clarke as Deputy Secretary when the latter retires in March.

IT is stated that the Directorship of Agriculture in Ceylon was offered to, and declined by, Dr. Francis Watts, C. M. G., who has been Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture in the West Indies since Sir D. Morris's retirement in 1909,

THEIR Serene and Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Alexander of Teak, accompanied by Admiral and Lady Colville and the Hon'ble Mrs. Fitzroy, arrived in Colombo on the 1st instant and left the same day by the s.s. "Malwa" homeward bound.

H. M. S. "Highflyer," the East Indies flagship, arrived in Colombo on Friday to replenish her bunkers, being on her way to Bombay, after a two months' stay in Calcutta in connection with the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor. She arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday Captain Dick, R.N., and it is probable that she will make a trip up the Persian Gulf in the course of aweek or two.

DR. P. K. Ray, who went to London last April and took up the provisional appointment of Indian Assistant to Professor Arnold, Educational Adviser to Indian Students, for a year. has left for India, in order to reach Calcutta before the expiry of his leave from the Calcutta University which he will now continue to serve as Inspector of Affiliated Colleges.

IN the latest publication in the Chemical Series of the memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India Dr. J. W. Leather Imperial Agricultural Chemist, gives the records obtained by the drain-gauges at Pusa from 1906 to 1910 and at Cawnpore from 1903 to 1910, showing the amount of water which percolates through agricultural land.

IN opening the Swedish Riksdag the King, addressing the Members of both Chambers in the Speech from the Throne, reminded them that, having been elected on the new system of extended suffrage, they were in a truer sense the representatives of the Swedish people, Electoral reform had eliminated all distinctions between citizens based on conditions of wealth. The time had now come when in all justice the same privileges should be extended to women. A Bill would, therefore, be laid before Parliament this Session for granting Parliamentary suffrage to women on the same conditions as to men.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Elections for the German Diet.

BERLIN, JAN. 19.

ELECTIONS FOR THE GERMAN DIET.

There are, practically, two phases in the German system of polling. Firstly, on one and the same day throughout the Empire, the ballot takes place. This date was fixed on January 12th, this time. But in a large number of constituencies the final decision has not yet been given. The German Law of Voting demands, that more than one half of all counted votes are united on one name before its bearer is returned duly elected. As there are so many parties in the Fatherland it is rather the rule that this so-called absolute majority is not secured at the first polling. In that case another day is fixed on which the polling is repeated, but with the understanding that only the two candidates standing highest in the first poll are eligible. Thus the second polling decides the distribution of the seats among the parties just as much as the so-called principal polling.

As was to be expected, the Social-Democrats scored a great success on the 12th of January. It was not difficult to foresee that, because the by-elections of the last two years showed a marked increase of the Socialistic vote and because the embittered quarrel between the Conservatives and the Liberals helped their common enemies, the Social-Democrats. Generally speaking, the Socialists got at the first polling double the number of the seats they could boast of five years ago. They have likewise more candidates engaged in the final heat than any other party.

It would be wrong however, to speak of a sudden Socialistic flood in the present Elections. In fact, they have gained very few seats that were not in their possession at an earlier date. Only: the elections of 1907 had reduced them to half of their former strength, because the Liberals and Conservatives jointly fought against the Socialists.

As regards the other parties, the Centrists have again defended their old position most marvellously. Already at the first polling they got 81 seats, and the the second polling they are likely to get some more, so that they will not remain too far behind their former strength of 107. The explanation is, that this Roman Catholic party has a splendid organisation and has at its disposal the valuable services and enthusiastic support of the priests, just as the Nationalists in Ireland.

The Conservatives and the Liberals fought so passionately against each other, that both suffered severely. The least harm was done to the Conservatives proper, the so-called German Conservatives. But their supplements on both sides, the Economic Association and the Empire-Party have lost immensely.

Nor have the Liberals much reason to rejoice. For they have not only lost a number of seats which, with the help of the Conservatives, they had conquered from the Socialists in 1907, but are also pressed back to the third place by the Socialists in many parliamentary boroughs where they would otherwise have had good chances against the Conservatives in the final heat. Nor could they take revenge on the Conservatives in their old stronghold, the Eastern provinces. All efforts to shake their predominance, in these agrarian districts proved a failure. The Hansa-League and the German Peasant's League, expressly founded for this purpose, have not been able to gain over many voters from the Conservatives. Much money has been spent in vain at this attempt.

The definite composition of the Diet will depend cheifly on the second polling. But even now we may safely say that the Imperial Chancellor was correct in stating his conviction:—"However the Elections may go, a dawn of a new Era they are not likely to bring about."

THE POVERTY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

As in former days the sensational title of Mayhew's book: "Why is Germany so poor?" much contributed to propagate the idea in England that throughout Germany the masses were much poorer than in the United Kingdom, we find now among the French the general conviction that Germany is prevented by the excessive poverty of the masses from increasing her army, though such a large percentage of young ablebodied men is still available for the service in rank and file. This view is entirely wrong. If we look round in any part of Germany, we find the unmistakable signs of comparative prosperity and a rising standard of life just among the working class. Undoubtedly the German masses spend more on the mental luxuries of life (theatres, concerts, social entertainments) than Frenchmen or Englishmen of their position in life. But we cannot say that the German working man is a spendthrift. It is notorious that the annual savings of the masses are about three times as high than the whole expenses for the Army and the Navy together. A statistician recently collected all the data for proving this thesis.

Let us go through some of his figures. The whole expenditure for both armaments amounts to about 50 million pounds sterling, This sum he compares with the aggregates of the three sums laid by for the future or a rainy day by the German masses.

Firstly the savings banks are in Germany patronised almost exclusively by the working classes. The workmen or his wife pays in what small amounts he may dispense with for the moment, and draws again part or the whole of it, when need compels him. But if we compare the total of deposits in 1909 with that of withdrawals, we find an excess of the former to the tune of 55 million pounds. Thus it is clear, that the lower classes could lay by more than the whole cost of the Army and Navy. Altogether the savings standing to the credit of the customers of the saving banks on January first, 1910, came up to £700 millions. This whole amount is to be credited to the working classes, as the middle classes nowadays prefer to have an account with some of the large banking institutions and do not patronize the savings banks.

A second wise form of saving is the voluntary insurance, especially life insurance. For this purpose 61 million pounds are invested every year by the holders of policies in Germany. It is true, that here the middle classes take the lion's share, while wealthy people and officials in the public service whose widows and orphans receive pensions, make but little use of this system of providing for their family. For our purpose, however, this item offers again a reliable test, if we wish to examine the Frence contention that the German nation is reduced to misery in consequence of the unbearable burden of its armaments.

Thirdly the German Empire introduced already thirty years ago the compulsory system of insuring the workmen against the economic effects of disease, accidents, invalidity and high age, in which respect in England and France just now a beginning is to be made. If we enquire, how much is paid in every year for the compulsory insurance of the German workmen, we have no later figures than those of 1908. At that time 40 million pounds were contributed annually. It is about twenty five per cent more, since the codification of the Law of compulsory insurance was passed in 1911, so that again we come near the total cost of the Navy and Army. In future all the junior clerks, teachers, commercial travellers, musicians will also be compelled to insure. It has been calculated that about 5 1-2 million pounds of annual payments will have to be added on that account.

These figures certainly prove the mistake of those who believe that Germany is economically ruined by the excessive burden of its Armaments. Within the Empire nobody believes in this myth of the pacificists. Even the German Social-Democrats do not use this argument any longer, because the labourers are quite used to look upon the expenditure for the Army and Navy as another form of insurance, viz. against the damage threatening from foreign enemies. On international Socialistic Congresses the Germans negatived all resolutions in favour of disarmament. If the political situation requires another increase of the Army, the new Diet will soon get a new bill to this effect and will carry it with a large majority as this is after all the best guarantee of peace.

THE BATTLEFIELD, WHERE VARUS WAS SLAIN.

Great sensation has been caused in all scientific circles of Germany by the result of the excavations inaugurated by the mountaineering association of the Westphalian district of Sauerland. The object was to find the place where the Roman Legions under Varus were defeated in 9 A.D. by the Teutons under Arminius. As by this battle the advance of the Roman Empire was arrested, it is a landmark in Universal History.

The monument erected near Detmold 1870 years later in memory of the victory, does not cover the site of the encounter; it lies many miles west of it. There was a great variety of opinions about the real site. Mommsen was in favour of Barenau, where an unusually large amount of Roman coins had been dug up; but his arguments were by no means conclusive. Not a few learned men, among them also Professor Kopp of Munster University decided long ago, that there was no possibility of arriving at any definite conclusion about this topographical problem. But by these excavations the whole question has taken a new turn. In the Arnsberg forest, south of the City of Armsberg a cemetry, a mile in length and 2-3 of a mile in width was laid bare. Altogether 600 graves have been discovered, but it is quite safe to assert that at least a thousand people have been buried here.

But the most supprising feature was, that these graves were so regularly arranged, that they must have been chosen at one and the same time. Moreover every tomb consisted of a heap of lose stones piled up over the dead body and—most remarkable—not a single bone was found. All these strange circumstances are well explained by the historical notice, that Germanicus six years after the battle collected the remains of his slain comrades and buried them on the spot. As they had been exposed for six years to the open air and the animals, of course he had only dry bones to cover, and that he did by piling up stones over each carcase. The rain got through these porous dolmens and gradually dissolved the bones into atoms, so that no complete skeleton could now be found. Nor was any weapon or metal utensil found, because these things were too valuable for the ancient Germans to leave them with the dead bodies after the massacre.

The site of these finds quite explains the disaster that befell the Roman legions. A dyke had been built through the swamps of the Arnsberg forest and well paved as a military road. For the Teutons it was easy to block the road in this neighbourhood and waylay the legions, who could not move over the swamps. Furthermore there is an old place called Teutenburg, and a river Teut close by. Thus by the name Teutoburg forest we may well understand the Arnsberg forest. The site of Aliso Castle is thereby settled to be much further to the West than was formerly believed. All topographical difficulties disappear, if we interpret the celebrated passages without prejudice for any other locality. We learn at the same time that the Romans did not advance as far into the Interior of Germany as was formerly believed. They met their fate already near the banks of the upper Ruhr river.

L. ASCH.

MONKEY NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Monkeys are causing great consternation and danger to the inhabitants of that part of Kalkadevi which lies between the old and new Hanuman Lanes. In the centre of this locality is a banyan tree, and in this tree some four or five monkeys have encamped for over a fortnight. From this stronghold they issue forth over the neighbouring roofs on foraging excursions. With the mischievous habits common to their clan they remove tiles and throw them on the heads of the people in the street below. Through open doors and windows they effect their entrance into the houses of the neighbourhood. The presence of people in a room does not deter them from entering it. On the other hand they threaten to attack the inmates and frighten them out of the room. They then enter the room and proceed to commit various acts of mischief and plunder, consuming provisions, tearing up clothes, breaking glass, utensils, etc. If any one interferes with their sport and attempts to drive them away they turn upon him ferociously. As the people have no arms they are helpless against these animals. In fact a sort of reign of terror prevails in the locality. People dare not leave their doors and windows open for fear of them. I hope this will catch the eye of the police authorities and they will take steps to rid the locality of these animals.—Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

6th February.

SEVA SADAN AND MEDICAL EDUCATION.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "London Times" recently made a powerful appeal in favour of a separate Indian Medical Service for women. May I through your columns point out the very obvious need of a separate well-equipped Medical College for women in India? It will be the best memorial of their Imperial Majesties' visit and may well be called the Royal Medical College. There is an Arts College, the Bethune College, for women at Calcutta. But there is not a single Medical College exclusively for women in the whole of India. In our Presidency we have little of the purdah system and I think a Medical College for women at Bombay will be a success. The Seva Sadan Society is about to build a Home and Institute for Indian women on the New Gandevi Road and will be glad to give every facility to Indian lady students in the proposed Medical College as well as in the other Colleges. There will be boarding arrangements on a large scale and even scholarships may be granted.—Yours, &c.

RAMABAI RANADE.
President. Seva Sadan Society.

Bombay, February, 1912.

BEHAR AND ORISSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 7.

The *Pioneer* states, the new province of Behar and Orissa is to have its own High Court. Though no definite announcement has yet been made, it cannot be long before any doubt that may exist on the subject is removed.

THE KING IN ENGLAND.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES OF ALL CREEDS.

His Majesty's Regard for India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 6.

On the way to St. Paul's, the King received an address from the Westminster City Council. His Majesty replied, thanking them for their welcome, and referring to the tokens of affection of loyal subjects which he had received everywhere in India. He had returned full of memories of splendid pageants and the striking experiences of his long journey which now, with God's blessing, had reached a prosperous close. He had seen with pride and pleasure abundant evidence of the growing welfare of his Indian dominions and other distant parts of his widespread realm which he had visited. He looked forward with renewed courage and confidence to its continued union and prosperity.

A Jewish thanksgiving service was held in the Great Synagogue, at the conclusion of which the National Anthem was sung. A similar service was held in Westminster Cathedral. The Stock Exchange suspended work and sang the National Anthem.

IMPORTANT INDIAN BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

Confirming the Delhi Durbar Announcements.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Among the notable bills awaiting presentation in Parliament is the Government of India Bill, which incorporates the changes announced at the Delhi Durbar. The Bill will declare that Delhi is the Capital of India and authorize the constitution of the city and certain surrounding area as an Imperial enclave, covering about 180 square miles, taken partly from the Meerut, but mostly from the Delhi Division of the Punjab.

The Bill likewise constitutes the new Bengal Presidency and provides that a Governor be appointed in a like manner as the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the title being the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA.

Great Colony to be Formed.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

At a farewell gathering to Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker, who are returning to India, General Booth foreshadowed the formation of a great Salvation Army Colony in India. He said that a gentleman had acquired twenty thousand acres of beautiful land in India and had cleared five thousand of it and offered it to the Salvation Army to work.

A letter from the King was read, thanking General Booth for his congratulations on Their Majesties' return home.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Desire for Moderation.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The statement in the *Vossische Zeitung*, regarding the alleged negotiations between London and Berlin, has been the subject of much interest both in England and on the Continent. Officials in Berlin are reticent, but so far as can be ascertained, no negotiations are proceeding. The authorities of both countries, however, are anxious to avoid utterances which might impede the opening of negotiations in the future.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.

Visit to Asia Started.

KIEL, FEB. 6.

Prince Waldemar, the son of Prince Henry of Prussia, has left for Genoa, where he will embark on the 8th instant for Ceylon. From Ceylon he will go to East Asia, being absent altogether six months.

AMERICAN STEEL TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Injunction against Defendants.

WASHINGTON. FEB. 7.

The Federal Circuit Judge has granted an injunction, restraining the defendants in the Government's suit against the Steel Trust from destroying the books and papers of which the Government desires production.

THE INDIANAPOLIS OUTRAGES.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

An Indianapolis message says, the investigation, lasting two months, into the McNamara labour and dynamite outrages, has culminated in the finding of thirty-three indictments for complicity. Arrests, including those of labour leaders, will be effected simultaneously throughout the country.

KING OF DENMARK'S ILLNESS.

COPENHAGEN, FEB. 7.

The King yesterday became suddenly ill while out walking. The illness proves to be a slight inflammation of the lungs.

OPENING OF REICHSTAG.

The Kaiser's Characteristic Speech.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The German Emperor opened the Reichstag to-day. In his speech His Imperial Majesty emphasised the necessity for the continuance of the programme of social reform and expressed himself confident that Imperial finances would soon be in a sound condition. The Kaiser said that the Government would adhere to its fiscal policy in preparing the conclusion of commercial treaties.

The prosperous development of works at home and overseas, he said, depended on the Empire remaining powerful enough to defend its honour, its possessions and its just interests. Therefore it must be constantly solicitous of strengthening the land and sea forces of the nation, which was not lacking in men able to bear arms.

The speech announces that bills to this end will be introduced, in passing which the Emperor said the Reichstag would render great service to the Fatherland.

The speech also refers to the Franco-German Agreement as a fresh proof of Germany's willingness to settle the international disputes amicably whenever such a settlement was in consonance with dignity and the interests of the Fatherland. Germany's policy, it was further said, aims at the cultivation of alliances with Austria-Hungary and Italy and also of friendly relations with all Powers on a basis of mutual respect and goodwill. The speech concludes by trusting in the healthy, physical strength of the German people and confidently looks beyond the struggles of the day to the future Empire.

THE DICKENS CENTENARY.

Celebrations in England and America.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Dickens centenary was extensively celebrated throughout the country to-day, pageants and theatrical performances, etc., being arranged.

A message from New York states that a "Dickens" banquet took place last night and that a mass meeting has been arranged for to-night at which hundred prominent Americans, headed by ex-President Roosevelt, will be present.

CABINET COUNCIL.

Government and the Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Cabinet sat for three and a half hours yesterday. Some papers declare that the Government is still drafting the Home Rule Bill.

BRITISH CATTLE FOR EXPORT.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

On the recommendation of the Development Commission, the Board of Agriculture is about to establish a national testing station where British cattle can be tested before being exported. The idea was first suggested to the Government by General Botha and, subsequently, the South American republics made representations in this connection.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Blockade of Jeddah.

PERIM, FEB. 6.

It is reported that Italians will begin the blockade of Jeddah and Yembo as soon as the pilgrimage is finished.

THE EX-SHAH.

TEHERAN, FEB. 6.

The British and Russian Ministers have suggested to the Persian Government that a pension be granted to the ex-Shah and an amnesty to his partisans, on condition that they leave Persia without delay.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, FEB. 7.

The Socialist leader, Katayama, has been arrested and charged with conspiracy in connection with the recent tramway strike.

THE LOSS OF THE "DELHI."

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Board of Trade enquiry into the wreck of the s. s. "Delhi" opens at Westminster on the 15th instant.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. steamer "Moldavia" has shipped gold to the value of £203,000 for India

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The death is announced of the Rev. George Roy Badenoch, Editor of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

[Rev. George Roy Badenoch, LL. D., the editor of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," was born in 1830. He was educated in private and public schools; at the Glasgow University and New College, Edinburgh. He was a Licentiate of the Free Church of Scotland and the Church of Scotland. He married Christina, the only daughter of James M'Donald. Among his publications are; "Ultramontanism," "England's Sympathy with Germany," and numerous pamphlets and papers on religious and educational questions.]

THE ULSTER MEETING.

3,500 Troops in Belfast.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 6.

There are now 3,500 troops in Belfast. The police will line and patrol the streets.

The Unionists, to-day, agreed to give up the Ulster Hall on Wednesday, on the police guaranteeing that the Liberals do not have it on Thursday.

The lunch which the Liberals were giving in honour of Mr. Churchill has been abandoned. He will be entertained privately.

Mr. Churchill will arrive at Belfast a 9-30 to-morrow morning and will take up his quarters in the hotel. He will drive to the meeting at 12-30 p. m. and is due to leave Belfast for Glasgow at 6-30 in the evening.

The Master of Elibank will not accompany Mr. Churchill to Belfast, owing to the pressure of his Parliamentary duties.

Troops arrived in Belfast yesterday. They include Dragoons, Royal Engineers and six battalions of infantry with a maxim gun.

The Mayoress of Belfast has issued an appeal to Protestant women to help in keeping peace in the city to-morrow.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH'S TOUR.

Arrival at Coonoor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, FEB. 7.

H. E. Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief accompanied by Major Black, Military Secretary and Capt. Burge, A.-D.-C., arrived this morning from Mettupalaiyam. The party halted at the Cordite Factory. At the main gate of the factory His Excellency was received by Col. Babington, R. A., C. I. E., the Superintendent, Major Watson R. E., V. C., Garrison Engineer, Capt. Tyrrell, Capt. Hare, Lieut. Lang, Staff Officer and Capt. Sellens of the Military Works. Colonel Babington introduced the officers present to His Excellency and the party was taken round the various branches of the factory. In the afternoon a lunch was given at the 43rd Light Infantry Officers Mess.

The Commander-in-Chief this afternoon inspects the 43rd Light Infantry on parade and then will visit the Station Hospital and various regimental institutes.

BANGALORE, FEB. 7.

Owing to the court mourning for the death of the Duke of Fife the garden party which Sir Hugh and Lady Daly had arranged at the Residency for Friday to meet Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh has been cancelled.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Sir Louis Dane Inspects the New Site.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 7.

Sir Louis Dane with Lady Dane and personal staff left Kureshi Camp on the morning of the 5th instant and crossed over the Indus Boat Bridge. While crossing His Honour was welcomed by officials, sirdars and the chief of the Dera Ghazi Khan District. His Honour spoke to them and subsequently inspected the Government buildings at Dera Ghazi Khan. He was accompanied by civil officers and Colonel Maclagan, Chief Engineer, the Punjab Public Works Department. Arrangements are being made to dismantle the buildings and store the material in a safe place. His Honour will inspect the site of the new civil station and the new city at Churatta, eight miles distant from the Indus bank on Dera Ghazi Khan. The matter regarding the construction of the new civil station is still under consideration. His Honour will leave Dera Ghazi Khan on the morning of the 8th instant and will spend some time shooting near the Ghazi Ghat.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT MARI KUPPAM.

Assistant Station Master and Driver to be Prosecuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 7.

As a result of the inquiry held by the Government Inspector of Railways assisted by the District Traffic Superintendent, Loco Superintendent, District Engineer and Railway Superintendent of Police in connection with the recent collision of a goods train with the express at the Mari Kuppam railway station, Kolar Goldfields, last week, in which the chief and under guards of the goods train and three passengers of the express were injured, the prosecution has been ordered of the assistant stationmaster of Mari Kuppam, named Ramasamy Iyer and the driver of the goods train Rungasawmy. Both have been arrested by the Railway police and released on bail the trial will take place at Bangalore before Mr Richards, District Magistrate.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR LAHORE.

People's Bank of India's Application Accepted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 7.

The *Tribune* understands that the Punjab Government has accepted the application of the People's Bank of India, Ltd., for the grant of a license to supply electricity within the municipal area of Lahore and that a Company with limited liability is in course of formation to take over the concession from the Bank and see to an early erection of the power house. The promoters have already purchased from the Local Government, Irrigation Department, four engines and boilers which have already arrived in Lahore.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 7.

The General Officer commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 6th that the weather is cloudy and misty, but somewhat less rain fell than usual. No signalling is possible and there is no news from the exploration parties.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE ON CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

Sir George Clarke's speech at the annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society has evoked some comment in Indian circles. It is held by a few that his remarks in one or two places went perilously near colliding with the principle of religious neutrality which has been strictly and scrupulously observed by the State. A majority, however, are of opinion that the address must be taken as representing the abiding sentiments of a devout Christian and a true believer in his personal capacity, who feels naturally that the Bible is the best of all books and Christianity the best of all religions. "There is no book," he says, "which has ever appealed, or will ever appeal, so widely and deeply to humanity, no book which has taught, comforted and befriended so many human souls, and must continue to do so till the end of time." With his appreciation of Christianity as an intensely human religion, men of other faiths will see no reason to disagree, much less to quarrel; and such of them as have read the Bible will agree more cordially with the Governor's observation that "the Bible remains, apart from its religious sanctions, an unrivalled store-house of profound wisdom, of poetry and of literature enshrined in pure and stately diction. Its sayings have passed into our language, and have been grafted deep into our secular literature." We in India are chiefly interested in the Christian religion as a proselytising agency. In this respect it has appealed almost wholly to the lowest classes, who, as I have always acknowledged, have been raised thereby in the scale of humanity. Nay its progress among them is alarming the Hindus, who have come to perceive that the best way of keeping them within the fold is not to shun and dispise them so utterly. When it was proposed at the last census to enumerate them as non-Hindus, a loud cry was raised at once of protest and resentment. It was felt that however ill-used, the Pariahs were brethren of the same faith with all Hindus, and it was insisted that they should be recognized as an integral part of the great Hindu family. Although I am of the same opinion, I am glad, nevertheless, of the proposal to treat them as a body distinct from the Hindus, because it has served to bring home to the higher castes the value of the depressed classes as an asset of the Hindu community. These people, coming under the influence of Christian Missions, are transformed. It is a pleasure to observe their bright looks and clean habits, their sense of dignity, self respect as human beings, and their hopeful and confident outlook on the world. Indeed, they seem to cast off their original sin with their conversion; for the Hindhu, who would not have touched them as Mahars, will not shrink from associating with them in their transformation as Christians.

CHRISTIAN PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

Sir George Clarke discreetly abstained from discussing whether Christianity will some day make large conquests in India. But he expressed firm his belief that the influence of the Bible will grow in this land of ancient beliefs. The Bible Society, having no restraint imposed by official responsibility, expresses its confident opinion in more explicit terms. "We may well believe," it says in its report, "that the Word of God is permeating the life of the people all over the country." We occasionally hear missionaries declaring that the evangelization of India was only a work of time. Their belief is the off-spring of their desire. I am strongly of opinion that the Indians are so securely and firmly rooted in their ancient beliefs and traditions that all the Bible Societies and missionary agencies in the world can make but little impression upon them in the mass, Sir George believes that the Oriental setting of the Christian Scriptures and the Eastern imagery and glimpses of life in which the Bible abounds "must come home with fresh force." This being the common characteristic of all eastern religions, we find it also in our own; and our own faiths having been intertwined with our lives and our hearts, it would not be possible for any human agency to transfer our allegiance to another great religion, because it has the allurements of an Oriental setting and imagery, which, again, are not peculiar to it alone. Just watch the demeanour of an Indian crowd before the open-air preachers. Various devices are adopted to attract their attention, singing adapted to Indian airs, assisted by a female choir, and accompanied by Indian instruments. They listen to the singing with some interest and to the preacher's discourse with indifference or scepticism; and they walk away unconcernedly after a while. If the preacher invites discussion, and a homely champion of an older faith proceeds to debate and argue in its favour, he may be sure of the applause of the audience. The masses regard the Christian missionaries with absolute unconcern, and they also exhibit remarkable tolerance, because conversion above a certain class of people, who count with them for very little, is practically nil. If missionaries were to meet with much success among the higher classes, then the attitude of the people might change from mild indifference to active opposition. The distribution of hundreds of thousands of religious tracts and leaflets may gladden the heart of missionaries, but they leave the religious heart of the Indian races absolutely untouched.

THE OLD FOUNDATIONS.

But besides the religious work done among out-castes the missionaries have done much indirect good to Indians by means of purely secular education. Their schools and colleges are freely resorted to by Indian youths. In return for the advantages of education, received generally either free of charge or on payment of an extremely moderate fee, they do not mind attending the Bible class and even prayers. But for all that, they are true Hindus and Moslems and Parsis. The missionaries were the pioneers of English education in several parts of India, and they started with the idea that English literature being permeated with Biblical sayings and precepts, the student would insensibly imbibe the influence of Christianity, and by this means they would be materially helped in their direct endeavour at conversion. These early expectations have not been realized. The ardent politicians among the educated classes are rather under the influence of a strong reaction in favour of their own faith and beliefs, in antagonism to those of the alien. Instruction in their own religion, with the revival of oriental learning is at the bottom of the idea of the proposed Hindu and Moslem Universities. While we are turning back to our old faiths and old philosophies, while some of our publicists, in the extremity of their zeal and the ecstasy of indiscretion, are prepared to find justification and religious sanction for customs and prejudices, however absurd or harmful, the chances of the evangelization of the Indian Empire are, to my mind, getting more remote than ever. The Governor referred to the unrest of India as a complex product of our time, which we are apt to regard too narrowly. He attributes it partly to religion, observing that "the human mind craves for guidance at all times, and most when the foundations of ancient beliefs are shaken." Perfectly true, as a general proposition. But is this true in relation to the particular case of India? So far from the foundations of our ancient beliefs being shaken, we want to preserve and confirm ourselves in those beliefs. It is complained that the errors and excesses of a section of the educated classes are due to neglect of religious teaching, and it is the fashion, now-a-days to hold it up as the only means of building up character, and producing a race of steady, sober and loyal citizens. It is believed that religion will bring them back to their moorings, and will save them from being the sport of wayward emotions and passions. This is what the national universities are expected to bring about, and such is also the official view. So we want to build up on the old foundations, and these remain sound and true.

CHRISTIAN EXAMPLE.

EVERYBODY will agree with Sir George Clarke in his observation that "if the British residents in India show in their lives, private and public alike, that they are guided by the precepts enshrined in [our sacred writings, India will continue to advance under a rule, just, considerate and beneficent, because inspired by the pure and noble ideals which true Christianity, during long centuries of time, has endeavoured to uphold before the world." No advice can be more sound and just. As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so the greatness and nobility of Christianity will come home most effectively to the mind of the people of other faiths, if it is exhibited in the life and conduct of its professors. They will further be confirmed in their esteem of this religion, if they were to notice in the Indian converts generally a higher standard of life and character. But no such result is apparent, nay, Europeans themselves have not shown a marked preference for the convert. In South India, where Christianity has achieved remarkable success among the lower orders, almost every other domestic servant is a nominal Christian. But the testimony is unanimous on the point that Christian or heathen, they are all alike; that is, they are all equally untruthful, crafty and dishonest. Indeed, the servants of South India are, notorious throughout the country for these unenviable characteristics.

MISSION WORK.

AN Indian's estimate of mission work among non-Christians must differ from that of Christians themselves, because the standpoints are fundamentally different, "If you want to be saved, become Christians," is the exhortation of the ordinary preacher. We may be forgiven for not sharing his implicit faith in this doctrine. It presupposes an idea of Divinity inconsistent with the great truth that all men, whatever their creed or colour, are the children of God, and that. He regards them all with equal favour. Whatever may be our general opinion of the value and utility of Christian endeavour, we cannot admire too highly the courage and devotion of missionaries, who have penetrated into the remotest corners and the most inhospitable regions of the earth, and who cheerfully brave the dangers of climate and of work amongst savages and cannibals. And we cannot withhold our admiration from the devout Christians who place immense sums at the disposal of missionaries, in the pious belief that they are promoting the spiritual welfare of mankind.

DION.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

Captain W. B. Spender, No. 4 Mountain Battery, has been selected for appointment as Brigade-Major Abbottabad Brigade, vice Major D. M. Watt, 2nd Gurkhas.

Captain Elias, 1st Gurkhas, is appointed Station Staff Officer at Rangoon.

Captain G.B. Kensington, R. E., is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from 28th March next.

Major-General Watkins, I. A., has been appointed to succeed General Nixon in Command of the Peshawar Division.

Colonels C. H. Hayes and R. T. Crowther, Indian Army, are permitted to retire from 6th and 14th January respectively.

Major Black, Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, is granted 8 months' leave out of India.

Captain G. E. Bruce, 53rd Sikhs, is appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel H. Stanton, R. A., General Staff, Poona Division, has been selected to succeed Colonel Watson as Deputy Quarter-Master General, Army Head-Quarters.

Major Russell, 1st Lancers, Staff Captain, is appointed Brigade-Major, Allahabad Brigade.

Colonel Ducat, 35th Horse, has been selected as General Staff Officer, 1st. grade, Meerut Division, in succession to Colonel Thomas.

HIGH PRICES IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 7.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras arrived at Tanjore and held an enquiry into various questions required to be answered in regard to high prices prevailing in the country. He met over a dozen gentlemen, leading Mirasidars in the district, who handed to him their written opinions.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 7.

The *Pioneer* states that Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson is expected to spend the summer in Simla in connection with his enquiry into military administration in India. The committee, of which he will be the president, has not yet been nominated.

COLLISION AT JEJURI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, FEB. 7.

The District Traffic Superintendent, M. and S. M. Railway wires from Belgaum as follows:—"No. 7 up-mixed train collided with No. 12 down-mixed at Jejuri Station, M. and S. M. Railway, at 14-30 hours on the 6th instant. Three passengers were slightly injured and three goods waggons derailed."

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

SPEECHES DELIVERED AT AHMEDABAD

LADY CLARKE OPENS A GARDEN.

(FROM OUR ESPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 7.

This morning His Excellency Sir George Clarke, who was accompanied by Lady Clarke, received at Shahibag an address from the Municipal Committee of management. The ceremony took place in the garden in the rear of the Commissioner's residence overlooking the Sabarmati river and the address was encased in a handsome silver casket. Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, chairman, presented the address, which stated that in spite of an excellent water supply they had not been able to reduce the high mortality in the municipal district. The City had expanded by leaps and bounds and the actue cause of insanitary conditions was the congestion of the population in wide areas. They were desirous to take measures to relieve this congestion to widen the narrow roads, construct new thoroughfares according to a settled town planning scheme. They regretted their financial inability to take up these measures and they could not do so without an elastic source of revenue such as a terminal tax on passengers, such as that in Calcutta or the creation of a Special Improvement Trust, or without receiving grants from Government. The address also mentioned the need of new school buildings for primary education.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In reply H. E. Sir George Clarke said:—

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-Chairman and Members of the Committee of Management.—Lady Clarke and I thank you warmly for your cordial welcome to the ancient city of Ahmedabad. I well remember the great kindness which I received on the occasion of my first visit more than four years ago, and I am very glad to come among you again and to learn your needs by personal contact with your citizens.

The tour of Their Imperial Majesties has been brilliantly successful. We know that their gracious presence has deeply touched the hearts of the loyal millions of this country and has strengthened the ties of love and reverence which unite India to the British Throne. The announcements made at the historic Durbar embody changes of many kinds—changes devised in the spirit of conciliation and with an earnest desire for the welfare of the people. The King Emperor's message to us all is one of hope for the future, and in the "unity and concord" among all classes and communities which His Majesty enjoined upon us in his "loving farewell to the Indian Empire," we shall find a solution of difficulties and the certain promise of peaceful progress.

When I was here in 1908, I was asked to increase the number of Elected Municipal Councillors to two-thirds of the whole and to alter the conditions of the election of the President. I replied that I was "not quite clear that any immediate advantage would be attained by changes of this nature;" but I undertook to watch the progress of the administration before arriving at a decision. Much has happened since then and, for reasons which I need not specify, the elective system has proved a failure in Ahmedabad. Government suspended the Municipal Council with extreme reluctance, and only because its proceedings had become a grave public scandal. It was absolutely necessary, and I noted at the time that the necessity was perfectly recognised by public opinion, to appoint a Committee of Management to bring order out of chaos and to carry out work which was urgently needed. The task which fell to your lot, Gentlemen, was therefore difficult and doubtless unpleasant. I congratulate you on the energy and enterprise which you have shown in grappling with the muddle into which the civic affairs of Ahmedabad had unhappily fallen. Government have extended your powers to the end of March 1913. Whether further extension will then be required I cannot say; but, while we are most anxious to restore the Municipal status of Ahmedabad, this cannot be done in the interests of the citizens until you have completed your task and there is no danger of a relapse. The lesson which Government has been forced to teach is a painful one; but unless public spirit can be trusted to dominate factions and public interests to crush out private advertisement and private advantage, the elective principle cannot produce the results which we have the right to expect from it.

I am glad that you can assure me that the engines of the Waterworks and the Drainage pumping plant are now in thorough working order. These matters were vital, as you realized. A breakdown in the water supply would have been a calamity, while failure of the drainage pumps, necessitating the discharge of sewage into the river as I understand happened last hot season, might easily have caused pestilence in the city. The success of your loan for the extension and improvement of the water service is very satisfactory. Government, as you know, are fully aware of the importance of this scheme and have gladly rendered the assistance required. I hope that when the complete service is in working order there will be less grumbling as to the projected increase of the water rates which seems to be moderate and reasonable. The saving of labour by the provision of an adequate pipe system is so great that there is substantial compensation for the increased rates which make it financially possible. The underground drainage scheme, though perhaps somewhat less urgent than other requirements, would be very beneficial, and I hope it may be found practicable when you have overhauled your revenue and new ways and means present themselves.

I entirely agree with your views as to the desirability of relieving the present congestion by orderly Town Planning. The population of Ahmedabad is rapidly increasing, which proves the growing importance of the city; but the death-rate is certainly too high, which is doubtless due in great measure to over-crowding. You are very wise in realising that it is necessary to deal scientifically with the developing suburbs lying within your extended area. I hope you will devise a scheme capable of being gradually carried out and serving to prevent the increase of congested quarters. Government have granted one lakh for this purpose. I cannot promise more at this moment; but in our next budget 8 3-4 lakhs have been provided for sanitary grants to local bodies, and although this amount has been earmarked for specific projects, there may be a balance and if you will come forward with a specific scheme your claims will receive sympathetic consideration.

A TERMINAL TAX.

The question of a Terminal tax in substitution for Octroi is a somewhat thorny one. As you know objections can be raised to such a tax on various grounds, and before Government could agree to press the imposition of such a tax upon the Government of India, we must be assured that there are no other means of providing the revenue which the Municipality requires. This you will be better able to ascertain as your reforms in the administration take effect. As regards funds for city improvement, I understand that you have recently given consideration to the plan of allotting the difference between the agricultural and non-agricultural assessment of the lands comprised within the new Municipal area to this important purpose. I imagine that the enhanced assessment in the new suburbs will in time reach a considerable amount which might properly be so expended. I may add that expenditure upon town improvement can often be made productive by the enhancement of values which it creates. I watch the plague figures of the presidency week by week and I deeply regret that the mortality is still high in spite of our efforts to check it. I am thankful that Ahmedabad has been spared this scourge. I believe that you are perfectly right in desiring the extension of the Vaccination Act to the City, and Government will meet your wishes if you can bear the necessary expense.

I note that on the 31st March last the expenditure on your Municipal Schools was Rs. 46,089 to which the grant from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 17,317. For want of means, Government have not been able at present to revise the grants to Municipalities for Primary Education; but as regards the provision of school buildings, one half the cost is allowed by the Rules. If you apply to the Director of the Public Instruction for help on this basis, I am sure that you will receive the fullest consideration. We have as yet no information as to the portion of the Government of India grant of 50 lakhs which may be given to this Presidency; but, when we know the sum that is available for aid to Municipalities, the claims of Ahmedabad will not be forgotten.

I hope that I have now touched upon all the points which you have brought to my notice, and that good will come from our meeting. I am very sorry that Gujarat is again suffering from drought. The conditions are happily less severe than we feared, and so far it has been necessary to declare famine only in the Panch Mahals; but the pinch is beginning to be felt acutely both in Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts, and the progress of events is being closely watched. Government will do all that is in their power to avert distress and to save the cattle. Private assistance has already been valuable in the parts affected and we are sure that more will be forthcoming to meet needs which must increase before the next monsoon. In spite of these untoward conditions to which large tracts of India have always been liable and must always be liable except where irrigation is possible, the wealth of the country is steadily increasing. There is visible progress of many kinds and Ahmedabad is well holding its own in the general advance. I cannot hope ever to address you again; but my wife and I will always cherish the remembrance of our visit and of your kind wishes which we warmly reciprocate.

Their Excellencies then drove to the Madhavlal Ranchodlal garden which has recently been constructed in the congested area of the eastern portion of the city which the Governor was to open. The Gardens have been constructed on a triangular place of ground, containing 15,000 square yards, presented by Government, while the cost of leasing the gardens has been borne by Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal as a memorial of his late father.

The opening ceremony took place in a large mandap opposite the garden where Sir Chinubhai mentioned that the novel feature of the garden was the reservation of a certain portion for the exclusive use of ladies. He would ask Lady Clarke to open this portion.

OPENING OF THE GARDEN.

Their Excellencies then made their way to the garden on the other side of the road where the Governor opened the main garden and Lady Clarke the ladies' portion. His Excellency said:—

Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Our ancestors were very great people, but they did not all realize that breathing spaces were essential to the town dweller, that towns must spread with great rapidity, and that a time would come when the expense of providing public parks and gardens might be prohibitive. Possibly we, too, are now neglecting to prepare for developments which we ought to be able to anticipate; but at least we do try to remedy the evils which have arisen from the want of provision in earlier days. To Ahmedabad which in parts is sadly congested the advantage of the possession of such a Garden as this will be very great and in laying it out for the benefit of the citizens, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal has added to his many notable services to the city which he loves. An open space is a gain according to our modern views of sanitation; but a garden is a far greater gain. Many beautiful things have been said about gardens but I know nothing better than this: "Nature supplies the living material and this is the best part of a garden; craft can vary its growth; art can accentuate and frame its charm; but its ever-changing beauty is of God." To those who are wearied by work, whether in the study, in the shop, or in the mill, what can be more refreshing than the contemplation of the beauty of nature exhibited in a carefully tended garden? I am afraid I know very little about the making and care of gardens, which my wife thoroughly understands; but I do not yield to her in appreciating them, and, we are both particularly glad to share in this little ceremony. The ladies generally manage to get their own way and in this case I think that Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal was perfectly right in acceding to their wishes. As he has told us, many Hindu ladies, though they do not like to go to public places, are in greater need than men of fresh air and of something to vary the routine of their lives. I hope they will find quiet happiness and gain touch with nature in the portion of this garden which is to be set apart for their use. I am very glad to know that Government has co-operated with Sir Chinubhai in this good work. This is as it should be, and I hope you all realize that we rejoice when a chance, like this, of helping in what will brighten the lives of the people is open to us. I have now the honour to declare one part of the Madhavlal Ranchodlal Garden to be open. I trust that many people will find here rest and happiness in communion with nature and that the coming monsoons will be kind to Gujarat which has been termed the garden of the Presidency.

LADY CLARKE'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke, in opening the ladies portion of the garden said:—

"God Almighty first planted a garden" wrote Bacon, so we may confidently feel when we give time and thought to our gardens that we are following in his footsteps. At all times gardens have been amongst the greatest interests of mankind, and this garden that I am about to open is meant to give health, happiness, peace and comfort of heart to the ladies who frequent it. Hitherto gardening may not have come into their lives; but I hope they may enjoy seeing what others have grown for their delight. The love of flowers is innate, and Indian people must have it very strongly as shown by the charming custom of showing their appreciation and loyalty by decorating those they wish to honour with beautiful garlands of sweet scented flowers. It has been said that "A garden should hold nothing but pure and tender thoughts; the flowers seem to whisper: This is a world of peace, a place of calm retirement, a home of restful dreams.' May this garden which I declare to be open ever be found to have this effect on those who resort to it.

Afterwards the Governor unveiled a memorial statue to the late Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal grandfather of Sir Chunabhai, who was described by Sheth Nemsook Baghobhoi, chairman of the Memorial Committee as the pioneer of the mill industry in Gujarat and the man to whom Ahmedabad owed its position as the industrial centre of Gujarat.

LATE RAO BAHADUR RANCHODLAL CHOTALAL.

H. E. the Governor, addressing those present, said:—

Mr. Nagarsheth Chimanbhai, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The short account of the life work of Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal to which we have listened is a rare record of successful achievement. Ahmedabad owes to him the starting of the Mill industry which has converted an ancient city into a great centre of modern activities. No honour is too great for the pioneer who creates for others new opportunities of turning to account the natural resources of the country, and lays the foundations of progress and prosperity. Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal was the typical leader of men of whom all countries and India especially have continuous need. Whatever political institutions the ingenuity of mankind may devise, now and in the future as in the past, it must always be the man who counts and the general advancement of communities will always depend upon the number of real men which they are capable of producing. The real man must expect to face unpopularity at times, and it is interesting to know that Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal incurred public animosity and even personal danger for introducing water works into Ahmedabad. My own experience has been that the towns of the Presidency are now most eager to possess these indispensable means of promoting the public health and of labour saving. The difference between the present attitude and that against which Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal had to contend is surely a significant sign of the general advance of India. To firmness of character, persistence and originality of ideas, Mr. Ranchodlal Chotlal united a warm heart and a deep sense of public duty. His donations to

great causes and his private charities were large and widely beneficial. As President of the Municipality and as Member of the Legislative Council, he showed fearlessness in upholding what he felt to be right. We must be glad that he was spared to see the success of his schemes and to win the regard of his former opponents. The real man too often passes away without reaping that satisfaction, though his work remains. Mr Ranchodlal Chotalal has bequeathed a grandson to Ahmedabad who is worthily carrying on the noble traditions which he has inherited, and I shall try to do justice to Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal's munificence this evening. The grandfather lives again in the grandson whose public spirit would have rejoiced his heart. In honouring the first, Ahmedabad honours itself and this statue appropriately erected in these Gardens will serve to keep alive the memory of a great and good man and the example of the highest attributes of true citizenship. It has been finely said that "no man has come to true greatness who has not put in some degree that his life belongs to his race and that what God gives him he gives for mankind." These words aptly apply to Mr. Ranchodlal Chhotalal whose statue I am now privileged to unveil.

The most important ceremony of the day occurred in the afternoon when His Excellency unveiled the memorial tablet on the wall of the Madhavlal Ranchodlal College of Science which is being built in the compound of the Gujarat College, and is being provided from the gift by Sir Chinoobhai of six lakhs. It is to be a two-storeyed building of red brick and stone dressings with a second block in the rear of the main buildings the walls of which have already reached the first floor. The buildings will be equipped in a most up-to-date fashion for science teaching and on the ground floor will be the physics department and the natural history department including a laboratory and museum and a general library, while on the first floor will be the organic and inorganic chemistry departments. The building at the back will contain the lecture halls. Mr. Painter, President of the Board of Management, explained that this college had been built on account of the inadequacy of the science department of the Gujarat College, which it would replace.

AT THE SCIENCE INSTITUTE.

The Governor, then, addressing the audience, said:—

Mr. Painter, Ladies and Gentlemen,—More than 4 years have passed since I visited Ahmedabad and I am very glad to be able to come here once more before leaving India and on an occasion of great importance.

We have assembled to commemorate a real step in advance which is peculiarly gratifying because it has been rendered possible by the munificence of a great citizen. When I came to India I hoped to be able to do something to improve educational methods and to increase educational facilities. I did not know the difficulties to be encountered but also I had no idea of the wonderful generosity of the wealthy class of Indians and of their readiness to supply great public needs. The difficulties have been disheartening at times. It has required 3 1-2 years to introduce mild and obviously necessary reforms in the University curriculum. The generosity, on the other hand, has not only been to me a source of the greatest encouragement, but I regard it as full of hope for India. A country of which the rich citizens will give freely towards the advancement of learning may confidently expect achievements in the future. In Bombay the Institute of Science, on which His Imperial Majesty most graciously conferred the title Royal on the day of his leaving India, is rising steadily from its foundations. The fine contributions from generous representatives of four communities amounting to 24 2-4 lakhs, with Government aid of 5 lakhs, are available for buildings, equipment and endowment. In the near future it will be possible not only to carry on advanced teaching in Science in Bombay, but to undertake research work of which there is great need. Ahmedabad is to be similarly provided by the munificence of Sir ChunibhaiMadhavlal whose letters to me have shown how completely he has grasped the growing requirements of India. He knows well that the teaching of science hitherto has been most inadequate and superficial and that it has failed alike to leave an educational impress upon the Indian students and to furnish the practical account for the advancement of Indian industries. He agreed with me that the application of sound and sane Swadeshi principles is essential to the progress of India, and that the scientific problems of this vast country can be and ought to be best solved by trained Indian brains on Indian soil. That is the object to which the Ranchodlal Madhavlal College of Science will be devoted, and in the years to come I am certain that it will spread benefits broadcast helping in the creation of new industries and in the development of those that have already taken root here, promoting the advancement of this important City, and imparting clearer ideas of the operations of natural laws and of their inexorable bearing upon human affairs to the many students who will be trained within these walls. The funds which Sir Chinubhai has given to Government for this College now amount with interest to more than 6 1-2 lakhs. Government have contributed one lakh and have undertaken to build a home for the Professor of Chemistry and Physics. Thanks to Sir Chinubhai's splendid donation, the College will be all that can be desired.

A RUMOUR REFUTED.

It has been said that I have devoted myself too exclusively to the cause of science in this Presidency and that I underrate or ignore the benefits of classical and general education. Nothing could be farther from the facts. My classical training ended when I was just seventeen and a half and up to that time I had never received any science teaching and knew no more than a boy naturally fond of mechanics can pick up from his books. My first success in life came at the end of 1865 when I headed the competitive examination for entrance to Woolwich mainly by the aid of Classics, and to this day I believe that I owe more to Classics than to any other branches of study though they alone could not have satisfied the needs of my career. There is truth in the statement that a Classical scholar is never a prig, which does not mean that a true scientist is necessarily prig. I am even inclined to agree with Professor Max Muller that "Literary culture can far better dispense with physical science than physical science with literary culture, though nothing is more satisfactory than a perfect combination of the two." But unfortunately, literary culture, in the sense in which Professor Max Muller uses the works, is rarely attained in the University of Bombay. In Latin and Greek we have a link between the literature of the East and of the West, and the best English literature in form and expression is saturated with both. Were time available, the Indian student would derive great advantage from these classics; but in England the pressure of time tends to eliminate Greek except for the few and in India neither Latin nor Greek are sufficiently studied to have any real value as an educational force. A studious sixth form boy in England in my young days knew more of both than an Indian Graduate acquires. Sanskrit, the classical language of India, still finds favour as a second language for the B. A. degree, but is rarely carried any further. In the M. A. examination of February 1911, out of 45 successful candidates only two selected Sanskrit, and Latin claimed the same number. The knowledge of Sanskrit acquired by the average B. A. can be of little or no value from the point of view of scholarship or culture, and it is natural that a revival of Sanskrit study should be advocated by those who realize how very little is being done by the graduates of our Universities to advance Oriental learning. My own experience has taught me that Mathematics are most valuable as an instrument of mental development apart from their absolute and growing necessity as the handmaid of many Sciences. They have the special advantage that it is easy to examine in Mathematical subjects in such a way as to test the amount of real knowledge acquired by the student and not only what he has been able temporarily to commit to memory. I find to my dismay that of the 267 candidates for the B.A. degree who were classed in February 1911, only 17 took up Mathematics as the selected subject, while of 45 classed M.A. candidates in the same year only one chose a mathematical group. These figures seem to show that the moderately advanced study of mathematics is dying out so far as the Arts degrees are concerned. Yet the Indian mind has shown mathematical aptitude and might have been expected to produce examples of original genuine. Now all sound educationists must agree that wide and liberal general culture should precede scientific specialization, and that of course is my ideal; but practical limitations of the most formidable character present themselves more particularly in India.

ADVANCE OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.

The sum total of human knowledge has advanced with portentous rapidity in my life time. Bacon could say with truth 300 years ago; "I have taken all knowledge for my province"; but we in these latter days, can make no such proud claim, even if we possessed Bacon's amazing gifts. At best, each of us can acquire only a small fraction of the knowledge that is available, and the question for us is to decide what will best promote our intellectual development and serve at the same time to make us useful in our generation.

The Indian student generally matriculates at an age at which his contemporaries in Western countries are at school; he thus enters the university unprepared for the training which he ought there to receive and often weak in the languages in which he must be taught. The attempt to give him in four years a smattering of too many subjects, and a mastery of none has palpably failed. An acute outside observer, M. Josef Chailley in his valuable book on the Administrative problems of India has sharply criticised our system of higher education.

Other critics have gone even further, and there is in some quarters a tendency to exaggerate defects which cannot be denied. My own view, after more than 4 years of careful observation, for which a Governor has exceptional facilities, is that higher education is certainly not fulfilling present requirements, and that the progress of India, industrially and administratively, is being retarded by the poverty of the intellectual equipment provided by the Universities. I do not in the least doubt the capacity of Indians of which I know excellent examples; but the output of the Universities is too largely composed of slenderly educated young men whose intellects have not been fully awakened, who have not learned thoroughness' who have no idea of prosecuting their studies further, and who sometimes cherish an exaggerated estimate of their acquirements. It was clear to me from the first that the teaching of science in India was miserably inadequate and that, apart from the practical aspects of science training, the natural bent of the Indian mind needed the corrective which knowledge of the laws of nature can supply. I dot not for a moment contend that clear judgment, sense of proportion and habits of accurate thought can be built up by the study of Science alone; but I do believe that a practical acquaintance with scientific facts and methods is more likely to help in this direction than any reform of the Arts courses that can at present be obtained. At the same time, the need of advanced study in applied science must be evident to all who realize how dependent India is upon imported brain power. In my first Convocation Address four years ago I said that: "The attempt to make each College a complete teaching University must necessarily fail, and concentration in the case of Science teaching especially appears to be essential. A beneficent patron of learning could render no better aid to the advancement of science than by providing first class physical and chemical laboratories." The appeal in the last sentence I have quoted has received a splendid response exceeding my most sanguine hopes. This appeal found an echo in the mind of Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal who was considering how he could best benefit his country, and our gathering to-day to inaugurate a most important new Institution is the gratifying practical result. Far from believing that the reform and extension of science teaching was the only need of higher education in the Presidency I gave long and careful study to the Arts curriculum and after much consideration, I suggested changes which were imperatively required. These changes have not all been adopted but I am thankful for the progress made and I firmly believe that the new courses, if worked not in the letter only but in the spirit of reform, will lead to marked improvement in the educational equipment of our young men. More is certainly needed; but my shaft has spent itself and the future will be in other hands. I have detained you too long by what may seem to be a personal explanation; but, while reasoned criticism is beneficial, misconceptions are always harmful, and before leaving India I wish to remove them if possible solely because their existence may impede the progress which I earnestly desire.

THE GUJARAT COLLEGE.

I now turn to the Gujarat College in which I take a special interest. The growth of this Important Institution from a small beginning more than half a century ago aptly typifies the advance of the Educational movement throughout India. The Educational Inspector for the Northern Division, now Sir Theodore Hope, realizing the need of higher education in Gujarat, was able to raise the moderate sum of about Rs. 52,000 for the purpose and a start was then possible. In 1872 a further sum of about Rs. 28,000 was collected and in 1878 the College was at length affiliated to the University for the First Arts Examination only and received annual grants of Rs. 3,000 from Government and Rs. 3,000 from the Municipality. In the eighties the total subscribed funds mounted up to Rs. 1,92,862, and from 1884 to 1887 the College was a Government Institution affiliated up to the B. A. Examination. In the latter year the management was committed to a local Board and Government conditionally undertook to provide a largely increased annual contribution. In late years, the number of students has steadily and rapidly increased from 161 in 1908 to 360 at the present time and Mr. Robertson is to be warmly congratulated on attaining a record which I am sure he will break in the near future. I cannot discuss the relative advantages of Government and private management of a College of this kind and I will say only that, in the very varied conditions of India, it is useless to lay down rigid rules in such matters. Soon after my arrival in India, I found that a strong wish existed in Gujarat that Government should resume charge of the College. We were willing: but in view of the heavy demands upon us for the extension of Primary Education, we could not undertake a large increase of expenditure upon an Arts College. When this was realised, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal at once wrote to me that he would provide an Endowment Fund of 2 lakhs on condition that Government took over the management. He had previously stipulated that the Science College should be a Government Institution and there might evidently have been difficulties if two Colleges which must work in closest harmony were under different management. Government at once accepted Sir Chinubhai's most generous offer which has the effect of more than doubling the total funds locally contributed, and we had then to convince the Government of India and the Secretary of State that the change was desirable. The former supported our views and I am very glad to tell you that we have at length received permission to proceed with the necessary legislation. The Legislative Council is, I believe, in full accord with the views of the people of Gujarat, and I have no doubt that our little Bill will pass with general approbation. Higher education in this important province will therefore enter upon a new phase, thanks to the munificence of Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, and I am confident that in years to come Gujarat will be very proud of its two Colleges. There are still requirements to be fulfilled. A library and a public hall have long been wanted and the need will now be greater than ever. Here are two fine opportunities for wealthy citizens of Ahmedabad to commemorate the visit of Their Imperial Majesties and to perpetuate their own names by adding to the efficiency and the dignity of this seat of learning in their historic city.

I fear that you will think me insatiable, but there are two more projects for higher education which I am most anxious to see fairly launched before I leave India. Both are essentially Swadeshi schemes necessary to enable Indian brains to be brought to bear upon the growing needs of India. Addressing the students of Grant College nearly four years ago, I said that "There can be no better country for study of this kind (Tropical Medicine) than India and no better place in India than Bombay. My hope is, therefore to see the development of Parel into a great school for research work and study of the causes and the means of prevention of the diseases which afflict India. Such an Institution as I contemplate would provide the means of giving post graduate courses of training of a very valuable kind." Circumstances are now favourable to action and Government are considering a scheme drawn up by Major Liston the eminent head of Parel Laboratory. Calcutta is to have a School of Tropical Medicine and I have great hopes that the Government of India will give substantial support to the establishment of a similar Institution to serve Western India. The needs of such an Institution, which I cannot here define at length, are two-fold. The Indian Medical Graduates whose numbers largely increase every year have no means of carrying on higher and specialized study in this country. Their outlook is too narrow and they tend to lapse into paralysing routine. In western countries ample facilities are provided for the special studies which grow rapidly in importance as Medical Science advances by leaps and bounds. In the second place, the health problems of India are many and urgent. They can best be solved on Indian soil, and I am convinced that if sanitation, using the word in the broadest sense is to make the progress which we all desire, it is to the trained brains of the Indian Medical Profession that we must mainly look for the nece I sary work. Much more can be said; but I trust that e have sufficiently indicated that private individuals or Trustees who have funds to devote to the benefit of India cannot do better than support the higher medical training of their countrymen so as to fit them to combat the diseases which take a sadly heavy toll from the population and tend to sap its vigour. I hope also that the Chiefs of the Presidency, who share with Government the earnest desire to save the lives and promote the health of the people, may be willing to help a scheme which is directed to the general good of all.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The other pressing need of which I have often spoken is the means of systematic study of the many subjects associated with modern commerce and industry which demand more and more the application of scientific methods by trained minds. I believe that this need is now generally recognized by Indian leaders of commerce and industry and valuable assistance has already been promised to me for a Government college of commerce. I have the greatest pleasure in announcing that Mr. Jugmohandas Vurjeevundas the descendant of one of the first families to settle in Bombay has offered 2 1/4 lakhs to found a chair in some branch or branches of commerce study to bear his name on condition that a Government College is established. This is a fine offer and, in addition, the Wadia Trustees, who are discharging their difficult duties in the most broad-minded spirit for the general good, have promised a very substantial contribution towards the endowment of a second chair to bear the name of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia. I have have also a promise of help from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and I feel sure that the other great Associations of this nature will share in making the new college possible. That the Ahmedabad Mill owners and merchants will follow the shining example of Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal and realize the happiness which I am sure he feels, is the best wish I can offer them. There can be no truer source of pleasure than in ministering to the welfare of others and promoting the general advancement of one's country. I fear I have detained you too long, and I will now only wish the fullest measure of success to the Ranchodlal Madhavlal College in which I shall feel a warm interest in the years that may remain to me in the home country.

His Excellency in conclusion referred to the death of Sir John Jenkins who was recently in Ahmedabad. He said his unexpected death was one of the greatest losses which India and Indians could experience. He was sure it was a great loss to Bombay that he should disappear from the Government of India and it was a great misfortune that he was not to take the place which he would have filled with such great distinction on the Council of the Secretary of State.

His Excellency then unveiled the mural tablet.

After this function His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Chimaalal Nagindas Hostel which Mr. Painter and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai explained would accommodate fifty students.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT HOSTEL.

The Governor, then, addressing those present, said:—

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Only once before have I had the privilege of taking part in inaugurating two buildings belonging to the same Institution on the same day. I cordially agree with what Mr. Ambalal has said as to the advantages of hostels in the scholastic life of India. Residence in College was a special feature in the old Universities of England, and in ancient India the pupils of the Guru lived in common under his watchful eye. In modern times, this principle has been largely departed from with evident disadvantage. It must be best that students should live together, helping each other, forming durable friendships, and acquiring the esprit de corps which should exist in all good Colleges and which is much more easily formed where the College is the home and not only the lecture room. This is now becoming more and more realized in India where hostels are rapidly growing in number. Provided that they are under careful superintendence and that they supply the discipline which the domestic home may lack, they must be universally beneficial.

I deeply regret that Mr. Chimanlal Nagindas is not with us to-day to see the beginning of the building which is to bear his name; but I am sure it must be a real pleasure to his nephew to carry out his wishes and thus to confer a permanent benefit on the two Colleges of Gujarat. As I have said already, I am certain that there will be a marked increase in the number of students, and this will entail the provision of further residential quarters. Government would be only too glad to supply all needed hostel accommodation in our High Schools and Colleges; but the demands upon our limited funds are increasingly numerous. With the larger development of Primary Education which we have in hand and the many other urgent services which a paternal Government must endeavour to discharge, progress in this direction cannot be as rapid as we desire. We, therefore, welcome such generous help as that which Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai has provided and we hope that his excellent example will be followed by other leading citizens of Ahmedabad. It must be remembered that all sound education directly and indirectly benefits the whole community and it is quite impossible to estimate the good which will spring from such patriotic munificence as that of Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, of the four Bombay donors of the Royal Institute of Science and of Sir Sassoon David whose recent sad bereavement I deplore.

I am afraid that Mr. Ambalal has overrated what I have done. I shall leave India with too little accomplished—and of that little I shall be unable to see the fruits. I have tried to impress upon the Presidency the need of good science teaching because without it the industrial progress of India must be retarded. But there are other crying educational reforms perhaps less easily attained. That others may succeed in persuasion where I have failed and that India may advance steadily along moral and intellectual paths of progress, learning the selfreliance which sound knowledge perfectly assimilated can inspire, and correcting the idealism which is apt to expend itself in beating the empty air, is my earnest wish.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

About 700 Volunteers began their work of collection on Sunday. They worked in separate batches under various Captains to whom certain blocks in the following wards were assigned:—(1) Thakurdwar; (2) Dhobi Talao; (3) Girgaum; (4) Bhuleshwar; (5) Malabar Hill; (6) Walkeshwar; (7) Mahalaxmi; (8) Grant Road; (9) Tardeo; (10) Fort, and (11) Dadar.

Some portions of the foregoing wards are still to be worked. It is proposed to work the following wards on Sunday next the 11th instant:—(1) Dhobi Talao Corner, (2) Maabar Hill, (a portion). (3) Grant Road, (mill localities), (4) Byculla, (5) Parel, (6) Mandvi, and (7) Umarkhadi.

Volunteers who have already worked are requested to signify their willingness to work the above mentioned wards. Those who have not yet worked are requested to do so and communicate their intention to the Secretaries at 54, Khandewadi, Bombay.

The actual amount collected is Rs. 6,600 including large donations as follows:—Rs. 500 from the Pearthana Samaj, Bombay. Rs. 251 from Mr. Chotalal Karsandas Mulji out of the Sankat Niwaran Fund collected last year at Ghat Koopar. Rs. 94-5-5 from Dr. Ardesir B. Mody, L. M. and S. being a balance of the moneys collected in 1888 for sending proper representatives to the Municipal Corporation from the Girgaum Ward. Rs. 50 from Mr. Ramdas Narandas; Rs. 101 from Sheth Jiwanchand Lallubhai; Rs. 101 from Messrs. Balubhai Mulchand; Rs. 101 from R. B. Manekchand; Kapurchand; Rs. 51 from Sheth Premchand Dharamchand; Rs. 51 from Sheth Gopaldas Nathubhai Ramji Rs. 61 from Mr. and Mrs. Hormasji Edulji Allbless and daughters; Rs. 55-11 from the Pearthana Samaj being collections made on 4th February 1912; Rs. 25-9 from the Secretary, Dr. Scott's Address Fund. Rs. 40 from Mr. Janardan Raghoba Vannali. Rs. 25 from Mr. Durgadas Devidas Jogi. Rs. 25 from Colonel Major K. R. Kirtikar. Rs. 36 from Mr. B. N. Bhajekar being collections made by him at the Madhav Bag Temple on 4th February 1912; Besides Rs. 6,600 collected and received there is a sum of Rs. 780 promised by certain donors.

Ticket books for further collections and badges will be had from the Secretaries at the Dayan Prakash Office, 54 Kandewadi, Bombay.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HINDU CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY.

Operation of Succession Act on Hindu Law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 7.

Justices Abdur Rahim and Sundara Iyer reserved judgment to-day in the case involving a question of importance as to effects of conversion to Christianity of a Hindu coparcener. Parties in the present case were members of a Hindu family governed by Marumakatayam law and the ultimate point that arose for decision in the case was as to the effect of conversion of two sisters who became converts under names of Lydia and Saloma on their rights in the property which descend to them and to a brother, Karnarvan, who however remained and died a Hindu. Contentions urged on behalf of appellants who were some of the children of Lydia and Solama were that two sisters were jointly interested in the properties and that their rights devolved on their children and that Marumakatayam law of joint holding with rights of mutual-survivorship continued to govern the family notwithstanding the conversion. On the other hand, on behalf of the respondent it was contended that rights of a junior member of a Marumakatayam family were only to maintenance and such rights ceased by the act of conversion putting converts outside the pale of family and that Karnarvan was the only owner of the property. Their Lordships first disposed off this contention by holding that the position of manager of a Mitakshara family though the former's position was preeminent in that there could be no partition enforced as against him, but beneficial ownership of such a manager was no greater than that of manager of a Mitakshara family. Their Lordships considered it as well-established that all members of a Tarwad had joint rights of ownership in the estate. Coming then to the effect on that ownership of conversion of Lydia and Saloma, their Lordships held that the joint Hindu family ceased to exist as such with the extinction of that family. Members could, if they had chosen, have entered into the new contract with mutual rights of survivorship, but in this case there was no evidence of any such contract, Their Lordships then referred to the case of Abraham vs Abraham especially to passages where the Privy Council said that it was not a question of heirship but of coparcenership as expressing rights and obligations growing out of the status of an undivided family and as a creature of and subject to be governed by the Hindu law. That coparcenership became dissolved by conversion which by Hindu law put them out of caste, But as rights of converts were preserved by the statute the result was converts became coowners and tenants in common of the joint property. This right of co-ownership descended to their respective children by the operation of the Indian Succession Act.

Referring to 31 Bom. 25, where Jenkins C. J differed from the decision in 10 Madras, their Lordships pointed out that it was not the Indian Succession Act that destroyed the right of survivorship, but the Hindu law itself which is not affected in this particular either by that Act or by the Act of removing the convert's disabilities. Before Succession Act the Hindu Law might be applied to the convert as a rule "of equity, justice and good conscience" if it appeared that the convert intended to be continued to be governed by that law, that after the Act no amount of such intention would avail to evade the operation of the Act unless there be such a contract proved. In the result their Lordships remanded the second appeal to the court of first instance for disposal in the light of the observations in the High Court's judgment making all children of converts parties before the court.

ASIATIC SOCIETY IN BENGAL.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

The annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held to-night. Col. Harris, I. M. S., in his presidential address, referred the work done by the medical members of the Society and notably by Major David MacCay in regard to the metabolism of food. That work could be regarded as a complete answer to Professor Chittenden of the Yale University who had tried to show that half the amount of albumen in the food was sufficient to maintain life. A dispassionate survey of the tribes and races of India has showed that this condition of albumen semi-starvation was neither for physical welfare nor efficiency. The question of diet was amongst the most pressing of medical problems of the day and required earnestly grappling with.

Referring to the need for sanitaria for physical casts he said the prospect of finding a suitable site in Bengal was not encouraging, but there were admirable sites in the United Provinces and the Punjab and it was a question whether it would not be advisable to obtain facilities for Bengal by the payment of an annual subscription to the United Provinces or the Punjab Governments.

Referring to the work done by Major Leonard Rogers in regard to cholera he said that as a result of it, whereas fifteen years ago out of one hundred cases forty had a chance of recovering; now out of the same number probably seventy would recover.

DACCA UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Indian Press Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 7.

The *Indian Patriot* commenting on the Dacca University scheme says:—"No friend of education can regard it as satisfactory that a single university should be responsible for the examination of many thousands of students and for the supervision and control of numerous institutions. On the other hand we should welcome the Government's readiness to establish a new university as a welcome sign, and we would take advantage of it to press on the Government the necessity of establishing more universities elsewhere. If Bengal can have two universities, why not Madras also have two, if not more, and why should Bombay with the Deccan and Sind have to be content with a single university? We are sure the creation of new universities will stimulate educational progress and will never do any harm in other ways, and it will be unreasonable for any one city to object to a rival university springing up elsewhere in the same Province. Perhaps, Calcutta is inclined to feel just at this time that everything is a loss to it and that it is losing one after another all its importance. But we fail to see how Calcutta will become less by having another seat of learning at Dacca, except that students from the eastern parts of Bengal will not come to Calcutta to undergo their University examinations and that cannot in the least make Calcutta different from what it is at present, and surely Calcutta should have less objection to a university at Dacca after it has become a part of Bengal than if it had remained separate.

S. S. "SICILIA"

New Servizi Marittimi Liner.

A question which is of importance to all Europeans in India is that of returning home for a holiday and, of necessity, expense is a factor in the question. The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi—perhaps better known in Bombay as the Florio-Ruabattino Company—has appreciated the fact of expense and issues a tariff which is moderate in the extreme. This enterprising line is now represented in Bombay by the s.s. "Sicilia" which has been acquired recently from the Societa Italiano Nazionale Generale. This vessel was built in 1900 at Riva Trigoso and has until lately plied on the Atlantic either calling at New York or running to South American ports. She is 5,228 tons in burthen, 424f eet long and 46 feet in beam and in addition to her passenger accommodation can carry about 4,500 tons of cargo. Furthermoe the Company are at present building two more boats. Having arrived in Bombay two or three days ago, the "Sicilia" is berthed in the Victoria Dock. Yesterday, Mr. G. DeGrossi, the Agent of the Company, and Captain D. Magonzini, the Commander of the "Sicilia," were joint hosts on board the boat to a gathering of Bombay business men interested in the firm's passenger traffic. A dainty lunch was served, the courses being arranged in Italian fashion, in a saloon tastefully decorated in white enamelled wood with light blue and mauve tapestried panels, glass-enclosed. If the exterior of the boat is somewhat travel-stained it belies her inner decorations which are artistic in the extreme. On the lower deck, amidships, is the first-class dining saloon coming out of which one stands at the foot of a double staircase round the base of which are ranged baskets of myrtle and other plants, which must be much appreciated by the passengers when out of sight of land. Mounting this staircase one arrives at the music-room, another tapestried apartment fitted with luxurious lounges. The smoke-room again is suitably upholstered. The first class fares are fixed in three grades. First comes the "cabin-de-luxe" a compartment for two which combines bedroom, sitting-room and bath-room. Herein every thing is beautifully appointed and comfort is assured. Travelling "en luxe" by the "Sicilia" costs Rs. 600 to Genoa and a further Rs. 100 will take one on to London. For the second grade in the first class the fare is Rs. 550 and the cabins once again leave nothing to be desired in the way of comfort and roominess. The windows, not portholes, are large and lighting, electric fans and washing accommodation are handsomely installed. With this, however, the first-class accomodation is not exhausted and berths can still be booked at Rs. 500 and Rs. 450 for the voyage to Genoa. These berths are situated in airy cabins the colour scheme of which is in white enamel and pale green tapestry. They can accommodate three or four persons, and, as in the higher grades, washing accommodation is admirably provided for. Altogether, the "Sicilia" can carry eighty first-class passengers. She has accomodation for about fifty second-class passengers and the cabins in this grade are also situated amidships. They are large, and, if not so luxuriously equipped as those in the first class are certainly quite as comfortable. The second class saloon is fitted in mahogony. Both first and second class passengers have their promenade decks. The s.s. "Sicilia" has accommodation for 125 third class passengers in the steerage.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "India," Feb. 9.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "India" with the English mails of the 26th January, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Herbert, Mrs S C	Sharp, Mrs L
Rattigan, Mrs C and child	Hadon, Mr P F
Waller, Lt Col E and Mrs	Morris, Mr C
Deck, Miss	Crisk, Mr H
Hutchinson, Mrs R H S	Crostwait, Miss
Hill, Miss E	Rivett, Mr S
Bacon, Miss M C	Binnie, Mr J S Mrs and infant
Sherring's, Mrs nurse and (Miss Gillespie)	Olive, Miss F C
Boyd, Mrs A	Hotton, Miss G
Fowler, Mrs	William, Mr H
Colvin, Mrs J Band Miss M	Henshaw, Mr
Truschman, Mr J	Henshaw, Mrs
Loche, Mrs	Harrison's, Mrs and ayah
Mac Gillivray, Mr D J	Ratansingh, Mr
Musto, Mr W R	Manasingh, Mr
Merseh, Mr A H V	Velzi Gula,
	Tosetti, Mr
	Russain, Mr S

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.—Adam, Mr

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Dent, Mr A	Clarke, Mr H O
Hare, L: G L C H	Swinley, Mrs
Lewedon, Lt Col R G	Deutch, Mr S
Desane, Mrs M L and child	Ryan, Mr T
Findlay, Mr J B	Mcolgie, Master M Mr B and Miss
Maclagan, Mrs	Maneekjee, Mrs
Gibson, Comdr D H	Bhatt, Mr C N
Macdonald, Mrs and Miss	Stanley, Mr R T
Ernst, Mrs B and infant	Kinderely, Mr R L
Fink, Mr C C and Mrs	Clarke, Mrs H S
Tyers, Mr G A V	Hodge, Red R C V
Hallifax, Mr H F	Crawford, Mr M M'
Meyer, Mr H E	Groening, Mr O
Finnis, Lt G H	Groening, Mrs
Peake, Mrs C W	Galloway, Mr F W and Mrs
Potter, Capt C F	Finnis, Mrs infant and nurse
Tosh, Mr C W	
Harrison, Mrs F and infant	Pandit Lalan,
Hodgson, Mr H J	Dingan, Miss M F
Lane, Miss E N	Boyle, Mr E
Simpson, Mr J F	Mann, Director R
Marshall, C I E Mr J H Mrs 2 children governess and ayah	Crawford, Mrs M M
Lanchester, Mr H V and Mrs	Parke, Mr L S
Nenville, Mr F M	Park, Mr R
	Park, Mrs
	Jensen, Mr J
	Burton, Mr W H

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

H H The Thakore Saheb of Movi married couple	Ormiston, Mr

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Pfester, Mrs and maid	Santini, Mr R and Madame
Gibbons, Miss M	

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Taylor, Major A W N Mrs 2 infants and nurse	Campbell, maid
Campbell, Mrs and infant	Campbell, Col Eyles, Miss
	Smith, Miss R

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Pooli, Major W T C	Heer, Mr
Blackwell, Mr and Mrs	

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Varley, Mr A W	Sammis, Mr C

THE EDWARDES THEATRE.

Bombay now possesses in the above theatre an up-to-date place of cinematograph entertainment, both in the class of pictures shown and also in the furnishing and seating arrangements. The theatre is patronised by European and Indian gentlemen. The building is situated in a unique position, it being the only house of amusement on the main road. All cars that go to Parel, run run past the Theatre, which is five minutes ride from Bori Bunder Station. The pictures are changed twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and we are well able to say, that the house is worth a visit. The management are giving a show on Saturday afternoon for children at half price to all parts, starting at 5 o'clock Standard Time.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 75, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Celebration of Silver Jubilee.

The celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the R. B. E. A. Society, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, presiding.

The proceedings opened with the reading by the secretary of a short history of the work of the Society during the last 25 years. Among other things it stated:—

That the pleasant duty of presenting before the Society, on the auspicious occasion of its Silver Jubilee—its completion of a period of 25 years,—a short history of its work had fallen to Mr. J. J. Mody. He said I have been connected with the Society, in various ways,—as its ordinary member, a member of its council, one of its Vice-Presidents, its contributor and its Secretary and Treasurer,—well-nigh since its very beginning, being elected a member at its fourth ordinary general meeting, held on 28th July 1886. During its existence of 25 years, I have acted for more than 10 years as its Secretary. I was first, "appointed on 27th April 1898 to act for Dr. Gerson da Cunha during his temporary absence in Europe, and then, on his sad death, as the permanent Honorary Secretary at the meeting of 11th July 1900.

Before I present the history, there is one pleasant duty, which, with the permission of the President and members, I propose to perform. I beg to present to the Society, through its learned President, a copy of this volume, entitled 'Anthropological Papers," in which, following the precedent of my "Asiatic Papers" I have collected almost all the papers read before this Society, and which I have taken the liberty to dedicate "To the President and Members of the Anthropological Society of Bombay."

The Society was founded at a meeting, held on 7th April 1886, at the rooms of Mr. H. M. Phipson, in Apollo Street. These rooms were, for several years, the home, both of the Anthropological Society of Bombay and of the Natural History Society. Mr. Edward Tyrrel Leith, L. L. M., who was the founder of the Society, presided at the inaugural meeting and was elected its first President.

The President-founder wished that the motto of the Society should be "Surtout, de Zele."

The death of Mr. Tyrrel Leith, the founder of the Society, in December, 1888, was a great blow to the Society. He died in Germany, where he had gone to recover from illness. As said by Dr. Dymock, the then President, at a meeting of the Society on 19th December, 1888, Mr. Leith was "a distinguished scholar of versatile talents and engaging manners." He was "a true philosopher, a worthy disciple of the great anthropologist, Aristotle, who was the first to conceive the idea of a gradually ascending scheme of organic life."

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Superintendent of the Ethnographical Survey in the Bombay Presidency, in a letter dated 16th March, 1903, invited the Society's attention to the Introductory Note in the Monograph No. I (on The Ahir Tribe, published by his department), and "enquired whether any members of the Society would be pleased to assist in the work of the Survey." Mr. Enthoven also delivered at the meetings of 29th April and 24th June, 1903, two addresses on "The Enthnographical Survey of Bombay."

Among the past Secretaries, we find the names of those, who were known for zealous and ardent work for the good of the Society. Six of them have passed the "bourne from which no traveller returns." In this list, we are glad to find the name of Sir Basil Scott, the Chief Justice of Bombay, who acted as the Librarian of the Society for about one year and as its Secretary for about six years (1889 to 1891). I well remember the assiduity with which he attended to the duty of the Secretary of the Society when it met in its old home in the Apollo Street. We are glad, that he occasionally attends our meetings, and encourages us in our humble work by his silent but sympathetic presence.

Mr. Mody then read messages of sympathy from H. E. the Governor and the Gaekwar.

The president then addressed the meeting. He said he took it that he had been honoured by being asked to preside because he happened to be the oldest official of the Society in Bombay. He believed that he was not as old a member as Col.-Kirtikar but Col-Kirtikar was never on the executive. He, however, wished that Col-Kirtikar had been asked to preside on the occasion. They need not expect an address from him on an anthropological subject, but he proposed to give a review of the Society's work during the last twenty-five years.

The learned president then gave a very interesting account of the work done and said that the Society was very fortunate in retaining the services of one of its keenest supporters, he meant, Shams-ul-Ulma J. J. Mody. Had it not been for his unfailing support, he said, the Society would not have carried on its work successfully for the last fifteen years.

In conclusion, he hoped that in future the Society would have new and ardent members. He again thanked them for the high honour done to him.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NURSERY FAIRY TALE-TELLER.

"Stories used to be told by the nurse or mother. This is rare now." So said Dr. Rouse, more in

AN AMERICAN SHARPER.

Quick Transaction in Strawberries.

BY GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER.

[Abridged from "Nash's Magazine."]
(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette" of Feb. 6.)

V.

VIOLET BONNIE DAW attended the last formal meeting of the P. M. Club-house committee before the summer adjournment, with much relief; for house-committee work, in any club, is a thankless task, and grows two enemies where only one grew before. Being a busy woman, she was, naturally, late, and she noticed when she entered the committee room that there was a strange tension in the air. The report of the committee on quarters was being read, in a hopeless tone, as she entered, and Mrs. Cushing, as chairman of the committee, closed her report with these despondent words:

"Were the financial circumstances of our once conservative club such as to warrant it, this committee would recommend that the property described be purchased at once, but since the building fund is committed to a speculation, entirely at variance with the wishes of our revered founder, your committee can only point to the result of its labours as one of those dreams of beautiful things which might have been!"

Mrs. Davidson, whose husband was so adroit a promoter that he had never been imprisoned, had a sudden vivid series of ideas. "Why couldn't we get out of taking that stock?" she demanded.

It has already been delivered, returned Mrs. Tarkins, regretfully.

Why can't we we make them take it back? Mrs. Davidson wanted to know. It's just as good as it ever was.

I asked Mr. Tarkins about that this morning, and he only laughed, confessed Mrs. Tarkins, with a snap of resentment in her eyes.

Why can't we sell it? persisted Mrs. Davidson.

I received the same answer to that question which Mrs. Tarkins did to hers, laughed Mrs. Callory, who was not at all cast down about it. I gave Billy as good as he sent, but I guess we can't sell the stock.

We'll have to get out of it in some way, insisted Mrs. Davidson. We simply mustn't spend that money!

It's already spent, Violet Bonnie calmly informed her. I sent the cheque the next day after the last meeting.

Mrs. Cushing was ready with a motion. Madam President, she declaimed, I move that the secretary instruct the treasurer, in writing, at this meeting, to return stock of the Onomo Strawberry Colony to the president of that company, and receive our fifty thousand dollars in exchange.

Second the motion! called ten happy voices.

It's so fortunate the secretary failed to send that notification! rejoiced Mrs. Callory to everybody in general.

Why don't you tell me to bring back a hundred thousand! scorned Violet Bonnie. We could use the money.

The president put the question; there was but one dissenting vote. The secretary pro tem, instructed by the chair, proceeded to write the notification to the treasurer.

I won't do it! declared Violet Bonnie, omitting, the second time, to wait for a written order. "I won't be the scapegoat! You want to send me up there to be giggled at; and I've never let it happen. You're taking advantage of a technical point that you can't make stick. You were all crazy about this strawberry stock. I was the only one who opposed it. You made me buy it, and it has to stay bought! I'll do one of two things; I'll wipe out that motion, and we keep the stock, or I'll buy it myself."

Will you? screamed Mrs. Callory in delight. Oh you dear?

I will, said Violet calmly. This kind of investment is one that I don't believe in, even if it's true; but I'll take back what I said, and be the scape goat just this once, to see how I like it. Here's your cheque.

VI

Mrs. Kittson returned from her visit out of the city, and her first call, the following morning, was at the rooms of the P. M. Club, where she found the notification of a called meeting of the Onomo Strawberry Colony.

She found, in the office of Mr. B. Guile, a much-concerned group of shareholders, all of them necessarily amateurs in this line of business; since experienced commercial men would never have purchased such stock as that of Onomo Strawberry Colony without a thorough investigation, which means that they would not have purchased it at all.

Bowing profoundly and yet sadly, the Committee on Agriculture, in the person of Aloysius Fragaria advanced to the table, took an impressive drink of water, cleared his throat three times, and opened a typewritten report, bound in grey cartridge paper with strawberry-coloured ribons, and read a seven-page collection of soporific words which it had taken him a week to cull from a ten-volume dictionary.

Supplementary to this report, he stated, still with grave scientific precision, "I desire to submit these samples of soil, and from a suit-case he produced six fruit-jars, filled with earth, and numbered from one to six. This jar, he resumed, holding up number one, which was of a rich golden-brown, contains earth from the thirteen acres of the Onomo Strawberry Colony's land now under cultivation, and from which is produced the prize fruit which some of you have seen. It is particularly rich in nitrogenous elements combined naturally with the precise degree of hypo-phosphites, silicates, sulphates, carbonates, and promulgates to produce that nonagesimal germination punctiform growth, and organoplastic maturity to which my report alludes all too slightly. An impressive pause, in which the dozen or more forlorn and tortured shareholders fought off charitable drowsiness. It is the best strawberry soil in the world!"

These samples, two, three, four, and five, went on the doctor of strawberry culture, are from various other portions of the Onomo tract; and number six is a heterogeneous but not unfrugerminous composite of the preceding four, which range, as you see, from black to red. I might recite to you the exact proportions of nitrogenakes, phosphates, sulphates, carbonates, and other akes in each specimen, if you would care to have me do so. He waited for a reques, but none came.

"These five last specimens, ladies and gentlemen, continued Blackie, are from the four thousand nine hundred and eightyseven acres of your five thousand not under cultivation, and, taken in the aggregate, they are astoundingly rich in the chemical constituents without which strawberries cannot be grown." A pause for happiness. "Individually these constituents are not blended, and consequently the entire four thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven acres are no good! Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you,' and he sat down!

A ghastly silence like that of a defeated candidate reading the returns fell upon the assemblage. Mr. B. Guile arose and shed bland regretfulness.

The gentleman who sold us the Onomo Strawberry land is gone and I do not know his present address, he stated I am sure, however that he was honest, for he showed me an analysis of a composite specimen like that in number six jar, and it was perfectly satisfactory. His mistake was in mixing the soil. Mr. Fragaria has been more thorough and he proves to us that if the soil of our five thousand acres were to be mixed, it would be just what we want. As this is impossible the land is useless to us. Immediately upon finding this out, I hunted a purchaser and I am happy to say that I found one who will secure us against loss. Relieved applause. "Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. O. Jones."

Mr. O. Jones who conducted his operation without meetings wherever possible conquered his natural diffidence against public speaking and bobbed his sphere to the shareholders. I'm an onion-grower, he announced, looking vaguely at nobody. This land is good for onions, nothing else. I'll give you a hundred thousand dollars cash, this minute, for it. That's exactly what you paid. Once more he nodded his polished knob, and sat down.

The shareholders were all smiling. How joyous it was that they would come so well out of so unfortunate an investment! They would all get their money back. Mrs. Kittson gave a gurgle of delight. Why, the P. M. Club will be able to buy that exquisite little club-house!

Big and impressive, Mr. Wallingford arose, and beamed upon all the company. "Before proceeding to a vote, I desire to ask Mr. O. Jones if he is aware of the contract the Onomo Strawberry Colony holds with the Onomo Strawberry Colony Cultivating and Marketing Company?" he suavely inquired.

I've read it, admitted O. Jones wearily. He was not a good farcour.

I would like to further ask Mr. Jones if he is willing to assume that contract as a part of his purchase condition?

Certainly, rumbled O. Jones.

This, then, clears any obstacle there might be to the sale, announced Mr. Wallingford, well pleased. I thank you.

Any other remarks? asked Mr. B. Guile, formally but hastily. There being none, we will proceed to a vote. He had already reduced the proposition to writing under Wallingford's direction, and now read it: Resolved; that the Onomo Strawberry Colony accepts the offer of Mr. O. Jones to pay one hundred thousand dollars for all the said Onomo Strawberry Colony's real estate, effects, contracts, and good-will; and the president of the said Onomo Strawberry Colony is hereby authorised to close this transaction, accept and receipt for the money, and divide the same pro rata among the shareholders, each according to the amount of his stock: and furthermore, the president is instructed hereby to take such steps as are necessary to dissolve the corporation known as the Onomo Strawberry Colony.

Happy day! congratulated Onion Jones, rubbing his head. Wallingford, you've let us all out.

You're a wonder, Wallingford! acknowledged Saint. This one stroke lets me close up my deal with a clear conscience; lets Onion get away, too, without a fuss with the authorities, and lets you and Blackie split fifty thousand.

I don't see where the money comes from, puzzled Blackie. Nobody loses.

A nervous skinny man, with deep creases running straight down from his hair to his nose, bounced in entirely surrounded by his own excitement. "I've just been figuring," he breathlessly announced. "We shareholders put in a hundred thousand dollars. We paid a hundred thousand for our land. Mr. Jones busy in for the same amount. How much do I get back out of my thousand?"

"Five hundred," said Mr. Guile and blew smoke at the chandelier.

"That's what my partner told me," jerked the shinny man; but I don't see it."

"It's very simple," Mr. Wallingford volunteered. "This was a *two-hundred-thousand-dollar gstock company, and the Onomo Strawberry Colony Cultivating and Marketing Company owned half of the stock, and receives half of the money paid in."

"My partner said it was a swindle; and it is!" exclaimed the nervous one. "I want another meeting called to reconsider that resolution to sell.

"It won't do you any good," soothed Mr. Guile. "The cultivating and marketing company would vote half of the stock against you, and Mr. Wallingford, who owns a thousand dollars' worth, individually, would probably vote with them."

"His company's a siwindle, too!" affirmed the discontented stockholder. "My partner says so."

"Tell you partner that my company could sue your company for breach of contract," suggested Willingford.

"Give him his cheque, Guile; and take up his stock," directed Jones, who had small patience with an investor.

The visitor blinked, and backed away from the proffered cheque. "I'm going to figure this out with my partner first," he decided. "He knows all about these games. He's been caught in a dozen of 'em," and he left, amid more excitement than had attended his coming.

"I think I'll close the office, and post these cheques from the hotel," announced Guile. "Some more of them may begin figuring."

"They ought to be satisfied," commented Wallingford seriously. "I saved them half their money. If they had stuck with you, they'd have lost it all."

You're a philanthropist, I fancy, chided Onion Jones.

"The mugs' friend," agreed Wallingford. "Give me my cheque and I'll go."

He and Blackie had barely left the office when the telephone bell rang, and the apologetic voice of Mrs. Kittson informed him that she had voted her stock under a misapprehension; and told him where to send the cheque. Guile turned from the telephone, and wrote the address, with a musing air.

"Daw," he observed, "I wonder if that's any relation to Blackie."

"Not on your life!" laughed Onion Jones. "There's no gooks in that family."

VII.

VIOLET BONNIE DAW turned around at the dinner-table to find a plate of straw-berries before her, and she nearly broke the bell.

"Take 'em away!" she ordered the frightened servant, who came running back.

"Why, I thought you liked strawberries," protested the mild voice of Mrs. Wallingford.

"Let's send them all away," suggested Wallingford, willing to oblige. "They're nice ones, too," he added, as they disappeared from the room, "but Blackie and I have been so deep in the scientific culture of them that they're a beastly bore.

I doubt if those were grown with the proper admixture of carbonates, promulgates, fulminates, and fumigates, proceeded Blackie gravely. They don't look at all like the peerless Onomo Strawberry Colony's—

Violet Bonnie dropped the cake. Onomo! she gasped. Say; look me in the eye, you two! Was that Onomo thing your fake?

Wallingford and Blackie looked at each other in shocked silence, and then a slow grin of heavenly joy lit up their faces.

You don't mean to say you were had, inquired Blackie softly.

Ouch! shrieked Violet. Whatever you do, don't say strawberry!

But how did you get in? puzzled Blackie. I didn't see you at the shareholder's meeting yesterday.

That remark relieved the pressure, and she told him, in lumps, just what she thought of the P. M. Club, and the Onomo Colony, and the gentlemen then at her table.

You seem to have been the innocent bystander, commiserated Wallingford.

Yes, I know, she agreed. They always get shot. Which one of you has the twenty-five thousand I'm missing?

Again Wallingford and Blackie looked at each other, and grinned.

We don't know, asserted Blackie. Each one of us has that amount, but we don't know which is which.

I don't care which! retorted Violet. I want twenty-five thousand.

You have that much, chuckled Blackie.

Out of fifty, she indignantly replied.

You'd have lost it all, and so would the other shareholders, if we hadn't come to the rescue, argued Blackie. The thing was a fake from the beginning; for that Onomo desert wouldn't grow sand-fleas. Jim and I are phi anthropists. We stepped into the game in time to save you 50 per cent.

But you kept the other 50 per cent.! she hotly charged.

For our services, explained Wallingford suavely.

Violet, struggling between her forbidden temper and her habitual cheerful philosophy, looked across at Mrs. Wallingford. Fannie, her always staunch friend and supporter, was laughing.

Where is Onomo, Vi? asked Mrs. Wallingford, with an innocent intention to lead gradually away from this embarrassing topic.

Violet looked guiltily at Blackie. I don't know, she confessed. Where is it, boys?

We don't know, answered Blackie soberly. We didn't invest.

Violet reached under the table, and put her foot on the bell. It was answered, this time by a calm and smiling servant.

Bring back the strawberriers, said Mrs. Daw meekly.

THERE is some excitement in American Legislative circles over the introduction in the House of Representatives by a Member from New York of a Resolution demanding information as to whether American naval secrets are properly safeguarded. The case of the Resolution is that a firm of British accountants has been engaged in working out an accounting system for the Navy. The Navy Department states that it can prove that no secrets have been endangered, as the functions of the firm are mainly to give theoretical advice, and no foreign accountants have had access to any confidential information.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LIVER DISEASE IN INDIA: Its Cure and Prevention.

This complaint which, most probably, begins with pain in the right side and shoulder, fever, nausea, constipation and semi-jaundiced skin, is far too serious to be ignored, and such symptoms should cause the sufferer to seek the nearest medical aid. In places where this cannot be readily obtained, however, "free purgation with calomel, compound jalap powder or sulphate of magnesia, fomentations over the side and very spare diet excluding meat and alcohol, will"—to quote that distinguished medical authority, Sir Joseph Fayrer—"probably give relief and may stave off inflammation and consequent abscess."

In these cases, diet exercises an important influence, and European sufferers are apt to feel particularly weak when they first exclude the meat and alcohol to which they have been accustomed. This feeling can, however, be relieved with consummate ease by the simple process of using Sanatogen. Consisting of 95 per cent. of the body-building part of pure milk, chemically combined with 5 per cent. of glycero-phosphate of sodium—the form in which phosphorus is found in the nervous system—Sanatogen supplies a concentrated nourishment for brain and body, blood and nerves, in the condition in which it can be most readily absorbed by the tissues.

Moreover, Sanatogen is so easily digested that it puts no strain on the disordered stomach and liver, and it rapidly brings about that feeling of well-being which is so essential for the vigorous enjoyment of life. These statements can all be easily verified, for every reader must have among his acquaintance many people who have derived benefit from Sanatogen, since it is so universally used in India, both by the advice of the physician and on the recommendation of those who have themselves derived benefit from its reinvigorating, revitalising and curative power. One of the most distinguished physicians in Calcutta writes:—"I am using Sanatogen in a case of disordered liver, sleeplessness and gastric derangements with cerebral neurasthenia. I am glad to inform you that the patient is nearly all right."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 7.

The thunderstorms are again reported from parts of the North-east India and the Central Provinces but conditions caused them are becoming less marked.

Bendra, Saugor Islands each report three quarters of an inch.

The forecast: thunderstorms still probable in the North-east and Central India, possible in Deccan and North Burmah.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temparature is normal in the south eastern districts and in excess over the rest of the division; the minimum is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night tempurature is in slight defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Tempurature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in the West Central India and round the Gulf of Cambay and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Veraval and Surat and drier at Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Dwarka; night temperature is above normal in West Central India and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0·35" of rain during duststorm. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Raipur; the minimum is in excess over nearly the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are in excess in the north Konkan. Day temperature is in slight defect at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Local thunder or duststorms have occurred in the south-east Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad; Raipur, however, is the only station reporting rainfall of importance in these areas. Colombo records 1·67" of rian associated with a thunderstorm. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in the Deccan and the south Central Provinces, where a few thunderstorms may possibly occur.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 7th February, was 29·998 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water at Prince's Dock sill is :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
		Feb.	h	m	ft.	in.	Feb.	h	m	ft.	in.
S	3	m	11	31	27	10	3	m	5	43	17	8
									5	23 a	14	2
S	4	m	0	14	30	11	4	m	6	24	16	8
			0	20 a	28	4			6	16 a	14	6
M	5	m	0	52	30	10	5	m	7	3	16	1
			1	6 a	28	6			7	0 a	15	2
TU	6	m	1	30	30	4	6	m	7	42	15	11
			1	52 a	28	2			7	41 a	16	4
W	7	m	2	7	29	5	7	m	8	22	16	1
			2	39 a	27	5			8	20 a	17	9
TH	8	m	2	43	28	2	8	m	9	3	16	7
			3	29 a	26	5			9	1 a	19	4
F	9	m	3	19	26	10	9	m	9	46	17	4
			4	24 a	25	5			9	46 a	20	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb.	3 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 13m	Sunset	6h 33m
	4 (Sunday)	,,	7h 13m	,,	6h 33m
	5 (Monday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 34m
	6 (Tuesday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 34m
,,	7 (Wednesday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 35m
,,	8 (Thursday)	,,	7h 11m	,,	6h 35m
,,	9 (Friday)	,,	7h 11m	,,	6h 36m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28-1m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 10th, 6h. 20·2m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14·1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 56·7m. a.m.;

THE TWO SERVICES.

FLEET EXERCISES.

A noteworthy feature in connection with the tactical exercises which are at present being carried out by the Second Division of the Home Fleet and the Atlantic Fleet is that Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Rear-Admiral Cecil Burney, who, previous to the reshuffling of appointments in November, were first and second respectively in the Atlantic Fleet, are now in command of the opposing forces. This is the first time Rear-Admiral Burney has been at the head of a fleet engaged in tactical operations, which will culminate in a strategical exercise, whereas his erstwhile chief and now professional opponent has "played the game" on former occasions. The combined fleet will arrive in Arosa Bay on the 20th, and use it as a base for a week's further exercises, on the conclusion of which the vessels will arrive at Vigo on the 28th to coal and be made presentable for doing honour to the King and Queen during the final stage of the Medina's homeward voyage.

NEW FACTOR IN GUNNERY.

With the entry into service of battleships and battle-cruisers armed with the 13.5in. gun, additional interest will be imparted to this year's firing competitions. These new weapons will be fired by the four "Orions" and the "Lion" and "Princes Royal" in the 1912 heavy gunlayers' test and battle practice in competition with ships carrying the latest Mark 12in. weapon. The test to which the Lion's eight 13.5in armament was subjected on Wednesday last confirmed the high opinion which gunnery experts formed of this piece of ordnance when it was tried in the Orion, and subsequently in the Monarch. A new and important factor will therefore be introduced in this year's firings, and if expectations are realised the 13.5in. weapon, when tested under the severe and exacting conditions which govern the competions, will entitle it to be regarded as the masterpiece of naval artillery, not even excepting the latest Krupp product.

KEEN RIVALRY IN COALING.

The Mediterranean Fleet has come out admirably in the new method adopted for ensuring correct coaling results. When coaling is now made a fleet evolution, ships have to wait for the signal "commence coaling" before a single member of the ship's company is allowed in the lighters. Ten minutes before a start is made ships have to report to the flagship, "Ready to coal," and on the completion of the work and as soon as the men are clear of the lighters the "finishing pendant" is broken. The times are taken and the averages worked out by the flagship and communicated to the ships by a general signal. It was anticipated that there would be a falling-off in the averages under the more exacting conditions, but so far from this being the case, the result generally are an improvement. The surprise in the Mediterranean Fleet coaling recently was the lowering of the "Duncan's" record by the "Triumph." When the former vessel was credited with an average of 447·6 tons per hour, a new record for the station was set up, only, however, to be surpassed by the "Triumph" getting on board 494 tons in the hour. The returns are appended :—

Ship.	Amount. Tons.	Average. per hour.
"Triumph".....	700.....	444.1
"Duncan".....	940.....	457.6
"Exmouth".....	1,040.....	344.7
"Bacchante".....	600.....	307.7
"Cornwallis".....	1,082.....	273.9
"Russell".....	1,156.....	224.5
"Lancaster".....	1,093.....	193.4
"Medea".....	240.....	118

AHEAD AND ASTERN GUN-FIRE.

There appears to be some confusion of thought in respect to the so-called super-posed turrets in our latest battleships. Technically, of course, ours are not super-posed turrets in the same sense as the Americans had their guns super-posed in their earlier ships of the "Nebraska" class. In these ships two 8in. guns were actually placed in the same structure, and posed over two 12in. guns in the lower part of the turrets. But this plan never had many warm friends even in the American fleet. Our own plan, and the plan of most first-class naval Powers at present, in their latest ships, is to raise the second forward or the second afterturret sufficiently high for their long gunmuzzles to swing clear over the top of the turret immediately forward or abaft them. If this was not done the ships would have to be an inordinate length, to allow the muzzles of the guns to swing from one broadside to the other all on the same plane, and at the same height from the water. That forms the chief reason for the so-called super-posed turrets in our battleships. Neither "dead ahead" nor "right astern" fire is precisely secured by this method of mounting, since it has been found unwise, in practice, to fire the guns of the higher turrets right ahead or astern simultaneously with those in the lower turret. But the higher turrets give a splendid command to these guns, and strengthen the gun-fire considerably or either bow or quarter. But, in practice, only two guns can be fired right ahead or right astern in ships of the latest type and of first-class dimensions.

COLONELS-IN-CHIEF.

A report appears to be current, though we are unable to say upon what foundation it rests, that our King intends shortly to create his Royal brother-in-law, the King of Norway, a General in the British Army. An evening contemporary calls this "an unprecedented compliment," and states that "the highest rank at present held by any foreign monarch in the British Army is that of Colonel-in-Chief. The Kaiser, the Czar, King Alfonso, and the King of Denmark are Colonels-in-Chief of respectively the 1st Royal Dragoons, the Scots Greys, the 16th Lancers, and the Buffs; and King Haakon is honorary colonel of the Norfolk Artillery." This statement is, of course, only partially correct, and the inference that no foreign monarch holds in our Army any rank of or above that of General is altogether misleading. Both the Kaiser and the Czar are Field-Marshals in the British Army, while King Alfonso of Spain is a full General, so that there would be nothing "unprecedented" in conferring this latter rank upon one so closely connected with the Royal Family of the United Kingdom as is the King of Norway. In the Royal Navy, indeed, high rank has been conferred upon foreign potentates even more freely than has been the case in the other Service. The Czar, the German Emperor, and Prince Henry of Prussia are all Admirals of the Fleet, while the Kings of the Hellenes, of Norway, and of Sweden are all Admirals. The King of Norway has been so much in this country, and has made himself so popular, that his closer connection with the British Army would be much appreciated.

THE MARCHING SHOE PROBLEM.

The United States military authorities are now engaged in considering the report of the special board which recently assembled at Fort Leavenworth, with a view of considering changes in the marching shoe used in the American Army. Up to the present moment the infantry of the United States seems to have been supplied with several different varieties of shoes, intended to wear in various orders of dress, and it is suggested that for the future the infantryman shall only have two types of shoe—on the russet marching shoe and the other the black dress shoe, which it is considered should, after a certain amount of wear, be sufficiently easy to afford either a second pair of marching shoes or to be reserved for garrison use. It is at any rate intended to reduce the number of types of shoes in use to two, thus securing a simplification of issue. The original test as to the most suitable shoe was carried out by the 5th Infantry, and a further test is now to be conducted on the lines indicated by the Board by the 7th Infantry Regiment. The question would probably be still further simplified if the authorities could make up their minds to do without a dress shoe, which seems, after all, to be rather an unnecessary adornment, and content themselves with one general service pattern of shoe—since they do not appear in the United States to favour an ankle boot—suitable for wear either in the field or in garrison.

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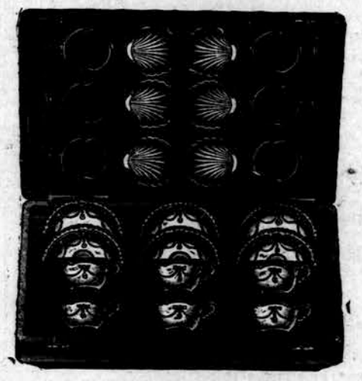

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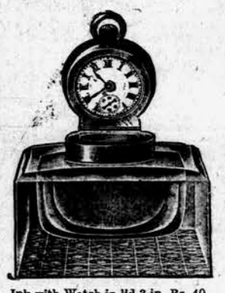

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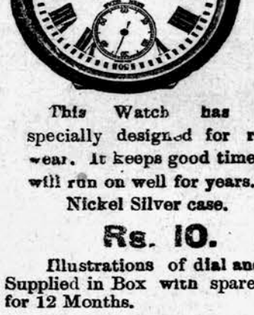

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